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SUBSIDIARY BODY FOR IMPLEMENTATION
Sixteenth session
Bonn, 10–14 June 2002
Item 4 (c) of the provisional agenda

NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS FROM PARTIES NOT INCLUDED IN ANNEX I TO THE CONVENTION

PROVISION OF FINANCIAL AND TECHNICAL SUPPORT

Information on activities taken by the Global Environment Facility

Note by the secretariat

1. The Conference of the Parties, by its decision 10/CP.2, requested the secretariat to make available to the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI), at each of its sessions, details of the financial support made available to Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties) by the Global Environment Facility (GEF), as an entity entrusted with the operation of the financial mechanism for the preparation of their initial communications, including projects in this regard proposed by each Party, the funding decisions and the date and amount of funds made available to the Party (FCCC/CP/1996/15/Add.1 para. 1 (b)).

2. The SBI, at its tenth session, asked the secretariat to request the GEF secretariat to make available the dates of disbursement of funds for enabling activity projects for the preparation of initial national communications by non-Annex I Parties (FCCC/SBI/1999/8 para. 32 (b)).

3. The attached table contains information provided by the secretariat of the GEF[1] as at 28 February 2002 and includes the date of disbursement, as requested by the SBI.

4. Parties may wish to note that according to the GEF secretariat, projects described in the attached table are divided into those approved under the expedited procedures, as well as full projects approved under standard procedures. The remaining projects are those covering limited components of first national communications from non-Annex I Parties.

[1] The information attached to this note is reproduced as received, without formal editing.

GEF PROJECTS IN SUPPORT OF INITIAL NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS

BY NON-ANNEX I PARTIES

As of February 28, 2002

COUNTRY*	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	PROJECT TITLE	DATE OF COUNTRY ENDORSEMENT[2]	DATE OF GEF COUNCIL APPROVAL[2]	DATE OF PROJECT DOCUMENT SIGNATURE BY AGENCY[2]	DATE OF FIRST DISBURSEMENT [3]	AMOUNT OF GEF ALLOCATION (IN US$ MILLIONS)	COMMENTS
I. EXPEDITED PROCEDURES								
Albania	UNDP	Enabling Albania to prepare its First National Communication	5/15/96	7/30/96	4/6/98	12/96	0.38	First National Communication will be submitted in early 2002.
Algeria	UNDP	Enabling Algeria to prepare its First National Communication to the UNFCCC	8/8/96	1/22/98	2/11/98	6/1998	0.36	Initial National Communication submitted in April 2001.
Antigua and Barbuda	UNDP	Enabling Antigua and Barbuda to prepare its First National Communication in response to UNFCCC commitments	4/16/97	7/21/97	12/19/97	6/1998	0.26	Initial National Communication submitted in September 2001.

* asterisk indicates Least Developed Country status (Source: Human Development Report 1999, UNDP, website: http://www.undp.org/hdro/report.html); brackets indicate change to Annex I status

[2] Month/Day/Year (or Month/Year)

[3] Month/Year of financial statement report in which first disbursement is recorded. Actual disbursement would have occurred in fiscal quarter preceding the date.

COUNTRY*	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	PROJECT TITLE	DATE OF COUNTRY ENDORSEMENT[2]	DATE OF GEF COUNCIL APPROVAL[2]	DATE OF PROJECT DOCUMENT SIGNATURE BY AGENCY[2]	DATE OF FIRST DISBURSEMENT[3]	AMOUNT OF GEF ALLOCATION (IN US$ MILLIONS)	COMMENTS
I. EXPEDITED PROCEDURES								
Azerbaijan	UNDP	Enabling Azerbaijan to prepare its First National Communication to the UNFCCC	12/26/96	7/16/97	12/25/97	6/98	0.42	Initial National Communication submitted in May 2000
Bahamas	UNDP	Enabling The Bahamas to prepare its First National Communication to the UNFCCC	10/22/96	8/26/97	12/2/97	9/98	0.28	Initial National Communication submitted in November 2001
Bahrain	UNEP	Enabling Activity for the preparation of Initial National Communication to UNFCCC	6/17/97	10/1/97	11/10/97	11/13/97	0.34	Work undergoing on GHG Inventory
Bangladesh*	UNEP	Preparation of Initial National Communication in response to UNFCCC	1/11/99	3/15/99	8/9/99	---	0.18	
Barbados	UNDP	Enabling Activity for the preparation of First National Communication	11/20/96	10/31/97	5/18/98	12/99	0.19	Initial National Communication submitted in 30 October 2001
Belize	UNDP	Enabling Belize to prepare its First National Communication to the UNFCCC	11/3/97	1/8/98	6/9/98	12/98	0.19	Phase I operationally completed. Request for additional funding submitted.

COUNTRY*	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	PROJECT TITLE	DATE OF COUNTRY ENDORSEMENT[2]	DATE OF GEF COUNCIL APPROVAL[2]	DATE OF PROJECT DOCUMENT SIGNATURE BY AGENCY[2]	DATE OF FIRST DISBURSEMENT[3]	AMOUNT OF GEF ALLOCATION (IN US$ MILLIONS)	COMMENTS
I. EXPEDITED PROCEDURES								
Benin*	UNDP	Enabling Benin to Prepare the First National Communications in response to commitments to the UNFCCC	9/26/97	9/3/98	3/24/99	9/98	020	Initial National Communication being finalized for submission. Phase II activities underway.
Bolivia	UNDP	Enabling Bolivia to Prepare its First National Communication in response to commitments to the UNFCCC	6/24/98	7/7/98	9/1/98	12/98	0.29	Initial National Communication submitted in November 2000.
Burkina Faso*	UNDP	Enabling Burkina Faso to prepare its First National Communication to the UNFCCC	10/10/96	5/19/97	1/27/98	12/97	0.34	Project under implementation
Burundi*	UNDP	Preparation of the First National Communication to the UNFCCC	8/27/98	9/18/98	1/19/99	9/99	0.45	Initial National Communication submitted in November 2001.
Cambodia*	UNDP	Enabling Activity for the preparation of First National Communication	11/12/96	3/24/97	8/24/98	9/98	0.34	Draft Initial National Communication completed.

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			I. EXPEDITED PROCEDURES					
Cameroon	UNEP	Enabling Activity for the preparation of Initial National Communication to UNFCCC	12/26/96	7/16/97	8/29/97	5/98	0.27	Project under implementation
Cape Verde*	UNDP	Enabling Cape Verde to Prepare its first National Communication in Response to its Commitments to the UNFCCC	5/26/96	3/18/97	8/21/97	12/97	0.42	Initial National Communication submitted in November 2000.
Chad	UNDP	Enabling Chad to Prepare its first National Communication in Response to its Commitments to the UNFCCC	5/13/99	8/23/99	02/01/00		0.10	Initial National Communication submitted in October 2001.
Central African Republic*	UNEP	Enabling Activity for the preparation of Initial National Communication to UNFCCC	7/17/97	8/26/97	11/20/97	8/98	0.35	Project under implementation
Chile	UNDP	Enabling Chile to fulfil its commitments to the UNFCCC	5/30/96	8/30/96	4/11/97	12/97	0.45	Initial National Communication submitted in February 2000.

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I. EXPEDITED PROCEDURES								
Colombia	UNDP	Enabling Colombia to fulfil its commitments to the UNFCCC		6/24/99		6/01	0.35	Initial National Communication submitted in December 2001.
Comoros*	UNEP	Enabling Activities for the Preparation of Initial National Communication related to the UNFCCC	2/2/98	11/6/98	1/99	2/99	0.31	Project under implementation.
Congo	UNDP	Preparation of the First National Communication to the UNFCCC	12/16/97	9/18/98	2/15/99		0.32	Initial National Communication submitted in October 2001.
Côte d'Ivoire	UNEP	Enabling Activity for the preparation of Initial National Communication to UNFCCC	12/11/97	3/26/98	5/4/98	5/98	0.32	Initial National Communication submitted in February 2001.
Cuba	UNDP	Enabling Cuba to Prepare its initial National Communication to the UNFCCC	7/21/98	8/18/98	3/5/99	12/98	0.15	Initial National Communication submitted in September 2001.
Djibouti	UNEP	Enabling Activity for the preparation of Initial National Communication to UNFCCC		11/23/98		6/99	0.35	

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I. EXPEDITED PROCEDURES								
Dominica	UNDP	Enabling the Commonwealth of Dominica to prepare its First National Communication to the UNFCCC	10/30/97	1/6/98	2/12/98	12/98	0.17	Initial National Communication submitted December 2001
Dominican Republic	UNDP	Enabling Dominican Republic to prepare its First National Communication to the UNFCCC	2/9/99	3/29/99	5/4/99	9/1/98	0.35	Project under implementation
Ecuador	UNDP	Enabling Ecuador to prepare its First National Communication to the UNFCCC	11/17/98	3/29/99	4/16/99	12/99	0.32	Initial National Communication submitted in November 2000
El Salvador	UNDP	Enabling El Salvador to prepare its First National Communication to the UNFCCC	1/9/97	3/24/97	9/9/97	9/97	0.42	Initial National Communication submitted in April 2000
Eritrea*	UNDP	Enabling Eritrea to prepare its first national communication	7/5/96	9/4/96	4/98	12/97	0.30	Project under implementation

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				I. EXPEDITED PROCEDURES				
Ethiopia*	UNDP	Enabling Ethiopia to prepare its First National Communication to the UNFCCC	2/11/97	5/19/97	7/27/98	9/97	0.21	Initial National Communication submitted in October 2001.
Gabon	UNDP	Preparation of the First National Communication to the UNFCCC	1/21/98	9/10/98	3/4/99	12/98	0.32	Project under implementation.
Gambia, The*	UNDP	Enabling Gambia to prepare its first National Communication to the UNFCCC	11/12/96	3/24/97	11/17/97	6/97	0.14	Initial National Communication being finalized.
Georgia	UNDP	Enabling Georgia to fulfil its Commitments to the UNFCCC	5/24/96	9/4/96	1/20/97	6/97	0.43	National Communication submitted in August 1999.
Ghana	UNDP	Preparation of Initial National Communication for the Implementation of the UNFCCC	4/9/97	7/16/97	1/98	9/97	0.20	Initial National Communication submitted in May 2001.

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			I. EXPEDITED PROCEDURES					
Grenada	UNDP	Enabling Grenada to prepare its initial National Communication in Response to its commitments to the UNFCCC	7/21/98	8/26/98	12/11/98	6/99	0.18	Initial National Communication submitted in November 2000.
Guatemala	UNDP	Enabling Guatemala to Prepare Its First National Communication in Response to Its Commitments to the UNFCCC	11/18/96	3/24/97	1/13/98	6/98	0.42	Initial National Communications submitted December 2001.
Guinea*	UNDP	Enabling Guinea to prepare its First National Communication to the UNFCCC	2/7/97	5/19/97	2/9//98	6/98	0.35	Project under implementation.
Guinea Bissau*	UNDP	Enabling Activity for the preparation of initial National Communication	2/97	6/5/97	---	9/99	0.35	On hold.
Guyana	UNDP	Enabling Activity for the preparation of initial National Communication	9/30/97	10/27/97	6/5/98	12/98	0.20	Initial National Communications being finalized.

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I. EXPEDITED PROCEDURES								
Haiti*	UNEP	Enabling Activity for the preparation of Initial National Communication to UNFCCC	11/25/97	1/26/98	4/24/98	12/00	0.35	Initial National Communication submitted in January 2002.
Honduras	UNDP	Enabling Honduras to Prepare Its First National Communication in Response to Its Commitments to the UNFCCC	8/6/97	3/24/97	11/7/97	12/97	0.43	Initial National Communication submitted in November 2000.
Indonesia	UNDP	Enabling Activity for the preparation of initial National Communication	8/29/97	11/13/97	7/28/98	12/98	0.33	Initial National Communication submitted in October 30, 1999.
Iran	UNDP	Enabling Iran to prepare its First National Communication to the UNFCCC	2/11/97	6/24/97	9/97	12/98	0.35	Initial National Communication finalized for submission.
Jamaica	UNDP	Enabling Jamaica to prepare its First National Communication to the UNFCCC	11/3/97	1/9/98	3/9/98	01/99 d	0.23	Initial National Communication submitted in November 2000.

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I. EXPEDITED PROCEDURES								
Jordan	UNDP	Vulnerability and Adaptation Study	---	12/15/97	Add on to main project	06/98	0.09	Initial National Communication submitted in March 1997
Kenya	UNEP	Enabling Activities for the Preparation of initial National Communication Related to the UNFCCC	10/23/98	10/27/98	3/99	7/99	0.17	Project under implementation
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of	UNDP	Enabling the DPRK to prepare its First National Communication to the UNFCCC	1/17/94	1/23/97	4/3/97	12/97	0.15	Project under implementation
Kyrgyz Republic	UNDP	Enabling Kyrgyz Republic to prepare its First National Communicat on in response to the UNFCCC		8/7/00			0.33	Project under implementation
Lesotho*	UNEP	Enabling Activity for the preparation of Initial National Communication to UNFCCC	6/21/96	9/4/96	11/14/96	12/96	0.35	Initial National Communication submitted in April 2000

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			I. EXPEDITED PROCEDURES					
Madagascar	UNDP	Enabling Madagascar to prepare its first communication in response to its commitments to the UNFCCC	1/25/99	6/24/99	02/18/00	12/00	0.35	Project under implementation
Malawi*	UNDP	Enabling Malawi to prepare its first communication in response to its commitments to the UNFCCC	8/6/96	3/18/97	5/22/98	9/97	0.19	Initial first National Communications finalized. Will be submitted during the first quarter of 2002
Mali*	UNDP	Enabling Mali to prepare its First National Communication to the UNFCCC	4/3/97	7/16/97	1/9/98	6/98	0.20	Initial National Communication submitted in November 2000
Malta	UNDP	Enabling Malta to prepare its First National Communication to the UNFCCC	10/25/99	11/9/99	12/31/99		0.26	Initial National Communication being finalized.
Mauritania*	UNEP	Enabling Activity for the preparation of Initial National Communication to UNFCCC	2/4/97	7/22/97	2/4/98	2/98	0.35	Training Workshop on GHG Inventory held in May 1998.

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			I. EXPEDITED PROCEDURES					
Mauritius	UNEP	Enabling Activity for the preparation of Initial National Communication to UNFCCC	6/17/97	7/17/97	8/7/97	11/98	0.14	Initial National Communication submitted in May 1999
Moldova	UNDP	Enabling Moldova to prepare its First National Communication to the UNFCCC	7/7/97	8/15/97	12/22/97	6/98	0.43	Initial National Communication submitted in November 2000
Mongolia	UNEP	Preparation of initial national communication in response to the UNFCCC	9/23/98	10/5/98	11/12/98	11/98	0.21	Initial National Communication submitted in November 2001
Morocco	UNDP	Enabling Morocco to prepare its First National Communication to the UNFCCC	3/9/99	10/6/99	2/22/00	12/00	0.14	Initial National Communication submitted in November 2001
Mozambique*	UNDP	Enabling Mozambique to prepare its first national communication to the UNFCCC	10/96	7/16/97	2/98	9/97	0.22	Initial National Communication being finalized.

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			I. EXPEDITED PROCEDURES					
Nepal*	UNEP	Enabling Activity for the preparation of Initial National Communication to UNFCCC	1/12/98	3/4/98	8/99	12/00	0.31	Project implementation begun August 1999
Nicaragua	UNDP	Enabling Nicaragua to Prepare its First National Communication in Response to its Commitments to the UNFCCC	4/3/97	2/3/98	7/14/98	9/98	0.30	Initial National Communication submitted in July 2001
Niger*	UNDP	Enabling Niger to prepare its First National Communication to the UNFCCC	9/2/96	8/25/97	4/1//98	12/97	0.45	Initial National Communication submitted in November 2000
Nigeria	UNDP	Enabling Activities for the Implementation of UNFCCC	8/7/96	3/18/97	10/23/97	12/97	0.26	Initial National Communication finalized and will be submitted during the first quarter of 2002
Niue	UNEP	Enabling Activity for the preparation of Initial National Communication to UNFCCC	7/23/97	9/29/97	11/11/97	7/98	0.30	Initial National Communication Submitted in October 2001

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I. EXPEDITED PROCEDURES								
Pakistan	UNEP	Enabling Activity for the Preparation of the Initial National Communication Related to the UNFCCC	11/28/98	12/2/98	2/9/99	2/99	0.27	
Palau	UNDP	Enabling Palau to prepare its First National Communication and National Implementation Strategy in Response to the UNFCCC	5/11/00	9/5/20	12/7/00	6/01	0.31	Initial National Communication is expected to be presented by early 2003
Panama	UNDP	Enabling Panama to prepare its First National Communication to the UNFCCC	7/14/97	8/25/97	11/8/98	12/98	0.30	Initial National Communication Submitted in July 2001
Paraguay	UNDP	Enabling Paraguay to Prepare its First National Communication to the UNFCCC	6/25/98	7/27/98	2/22/99	12/99	0.29	Project under implementation
Peru	UNDP	Enabling Peru to prepare its First National Communication to the UNFCCC	4/9/97	7/16/97	2/4/98	6/98	0.20	Initial National Communication Submitted in August 2001

COUNTRY*	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	PROJECT TITLE	DATE OF COUNTRY ENDORSEMENT[2]	DATE OF GEF COUNCIL APPROVAL[2]	DATE OF PROJECT DOCUMENT SIGNATURE BY AGENCY[2]	DATE OF FIRST DISBURSEMENT[3]	AMOUNT OF GEF ALLOCATION (IN US$ MILLIONS)	COMMENTS
I. EXPEDITED PROCEDURES								
Philippines	UNDP	Enabling the Philippines to Prepare A National Communication Program in Response to its Commitments to the UNFCCC	5/15/97	7/24/97	11/27/97	12/97	0.25	Initial National Communication submitted in May 2000.
Rwanda	UNEP	Enabling Activity for the preparation of Initial National Communication in response to its commitment to UNFCCC		6/22/01			0.33	Project under implementation.
Sao Tome	UNDP	Enabling Activity to prepare its First National Communication for its implementation of the UNFCCC	09/12/00	1/23/01			0.34	Project under implementation.
Slovenia	UNDP	Enabling Slovenia to Prepare its First National Communications in response to commitments to the UNFCCC		8/5/97	11/24/97	01/98	0.44	Project under implementation.

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			I. EXPEDITED PROCEDURES					
St. Kitts & Nevis	UNDP	Enabling St. Kitts & Nevis to prepare its First National Communication to the UNFCCC	12/19/97	2/3/98	10/8/98	06/98	0.16	Initial National Communication submitted in November 2001.
St. Lucia	UNDP	Enabling St. Lucia to prepare its First National Communication to the UNFCCC	5/15/96	8/6/97	7/16/98	12/98	0.17	Initial National Communication submitted in November 2001.
St. Vincent and the Grenadines	World Bank	Enabling St. Vincent and the Grenadines to Prepare its First National Communication in Response to its Commitments to the UNFCCC	3/16/98	4/28/98	7/23/98	—	0.35	Initial National Communication submitted in November 2000.
Senegal	UNDP	Enabling Senegal to prepare its First National Communication to the UNFCCC	6/97	8/25/97	11/28/97	12/97	0.20	Initial National Communication submitted in December 1997.
Seychelles	UNDP	Enabling Seychelles to prepare its first national communication	11/16/95	7/30/96	12/3/96	9/97	0.35	Initial National Communication submitted in November 2000.

Country*	Implementing Agency	Project Title	Date of Country Endorsement[2]	Date of GEF Council Approval[2]	Date of Project Document Signature by Agency[2]	Date of First Disbursement[3]	Amount of GEF Allocation (in US$ millions)	Comments
			I. EXPEDITED PROCEDURES					
Sierra Leone*	UNDP	Enabling Sierra Leone to prepare its first national communication to the UNFCCC	7/9/96	9/11/96	---	Disbursement data awaited	0.31	Project document in completion.
South Africa	UNEP	Enabling Activity for the preparation of Initial National Communication to UNFCCC	4/17/98	6/1/98	10/16/98	10/98	0.32	Project commenced.
Sri Lanka	UNDP	Enabling Sri Lanka to prepare its first national communication	6/7/96	3/2/97	11/4/97	12/97	0.21	Initial National Communication submitted in November 2000.
Suriname	UNDP	Enabling Suriname to prepare its initial National Communication in Response to its Commitments to the UNFCCC	5/19/98	9/10/98	10/19/98	12/1/99	0.40	Project under implementation.
Swaziland	UNDP	Enabling Activity for implementation of the UNFCCC	11/22/96	3/18/97	11/28/97	12/97	0.30	Project under implementation.

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			I. EXPEDITED PROCEDURES					
Tajikistan	UNDP	Enabling Tajikistan to Prepare its First National Communication in Response to its Commitments to the UNFCCC	3/7/00	6/23/00	10/17/00		0.33	Draft Initial National Communication under preparation.
Tanzania*	UNEP	Enabling activity for the preparation of First National Communication	5/2/97	7/17/97	8/30/97	3/98	0.25	Initial National Communication being finalized.
Thailand	UNDP	Enabling Thailand to prepare its first national communication to the UNFCCC	9/22/97	11/13/97	6/5/98	3/98	0.29	Initial National Communication submitted in March 2001.
The F.Y.R. of Macedonia	UNDP	Enabling the F.Y.R. of Macedonia to Prepare its First National Communication in Response to its Commitments to the UNFCCC	10/8/98	2/5/99	8/4/99	12/99	0.35	Implementation of project commenced
Togo*	UNDP	Enabling Togo to prepare its first national communication to the UNFCCC	2/20/97	6/18/97	4/98	9/97	0.44	Initial National Communication submitted in December 2001.

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			I. EXPEDITED PROCEDURES					
Tonga	UNDP	Enabling Tonga to prepare its first national communication to the UNFCCC	5/10/99	10/27/99	6/5/00		0.32	
Trinidad & Tobago	UNDP	Enabling activity for the preparation of First National Communication	1/5/98	1/22/98	5/18/98	6/99	0.22	Initial National Communication submitted 30 November 2001.
Turkmenistan	UNEP	Enabling activity for the preparation of First National Communication	5/13/97	6/17/97	8/11/97	1/98	0.35	Initial National Communication submitted in March 2001.
Uganda*	UNDP	Enabling Uganda to prepare its first national communications	8/22/95	7/30/96	12/28/97	6/97	0.19	Project under implementation.
Venezuela	UNDP	Support of the Government of Venezuela for the preparation of the First National Communication on Climate Change	5/18/2000	11/28/00			0.35	Project implementation Commenced April 2001
Vietnam	UNEP	Preparation of initial national communication related to the UNFCCC	5/29/98	11/6/98	3/99	3/99	0.21	Project under implementation.

COUNTRY*	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	PROJECT TITLE	DATE OF COUNTRY ENDORSEMENT[2]	DATE OF GEF COUNCIL APPROVAL[2]	DATE OF PROJECT DOCUMENT SIGNATURE BY AGENCY[2]	DATE OF FIRST DISBURSEMENT [3]	AMOUNT OF GEF ALLOCATION (IN US$ MILLIONS)	COMMENTS
I. EXPEDITED PROCEDURES								
Yemen*	UNDP	Enabling Yemen to prepare its First National Communication to the UNFCCC	4/22/97	5/19/97	8/12/ 97	9/98	0.20	Initial National Communication submitted in October 2001.
Zambia*	UNEP	Enabling Activity for the preparation of Initial National Communication to UNFCCC	11/14/96	4/24/97	6/23/97	7/98	0.26	Draft Initial National Communication being finalized.
Zimbabwe	UNEP	Enabling Activity for the preparation of Initial National Communication to UNFCCC	11/4/96	2/7/97	3/7/97	2/98	0.09	Initial National Communication submitted in May 1998.

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II. FULL PROJECTS (Standard approval procedures)								
Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Fed. States of Micronesia, Nauru, Samoa*, Solomon Islands*, Tuvalu, Vanuatu*	UNDP	Pacific Island Climate Change Assistance Project (PICCAP)	N.A. Multi-Country Project	3/20/97	4/8/97	6/96	3.44	Project working closely with CC: Train (Phase 2). Niue participated in PICCAP with its own resources. Micronesia submitted its Initial National Communication in December 1997 and Cook Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Samoa, Tuvalu and Vanuatu submitted theirs in October 1999.
Argentina	UNDP	Country Study on Climate Change	12/7/94	1/17/96	2/16/96	6/96	1.00	Initial National Communication submitted in July 1997.
Armenia	UNDP	Country Study on Climate Change	3/31/95	12/15/95	5/7/96	12/96	0.35	Initial National Communication Submitted in November 1998.

* asterisk indicates Least Developed Country status (Source: Human Development Report 1999, UNDP, website: http://www.undp.org/hdro/report.html); brackets indicate change to Annex I status
[2] Month/Day/Year (or Month/Year)
[3] Month/Year of financial statement report in which first disbursement is recorded. Actual disbursement would have occurred in fiscal quarter preceding the date.

COUNTRY*	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	PROJECT TITLE	DATE OF COUNTRY ENDORSEMENT[2]	DATE OF GEF COUNCIL APPROVAL[2]	DATE OF PROJECT DOCUMENT SIGNATURE BY AGENCY[2]	DATE OF FIRST DISBURSEMENT [3]	AMOUNT OF GEF ALLOCATION (IN US$ MILLIONS)	COMMENTS
II. FULL PROJECTS (Standard approval procedures)								
Bhutan*, Kingdom of	UNDP	Bhutan National Greenhouse Gas Project	1/30/96	6/26/96	8/13/96	6/97	0.40	Initial National Communication Submitted in November 2000
Botswana	UNDP	Enabling Botswana to fulfill its commitments to the UNFCCC	11/18/94	8/14/96	9/5/96	9/96	0.35	Initial National Communication Submitted in October 2001
Brazil	UNDP	Enabling Brazil to fulfill its commitments to the UNFCCC	8/31/95	6/14/96	8/1/96	12/96	1.50	First draft Initial National Communication to be submitted first quarter of 2002
China	UNDP	China's Initial National Communication: Needs Assessment and Enabling Activity Preparation	2/25/00	5/9/00			3.60	The project for China to prepare its first national communication was approved by GEF Council
Costa Rica	UNDP	Building National Technical Capacity to Develop Options for GHG emissions reductions and carbon sinks enhancement	12/8/94	6/7/96	6/14/96	12/96	0.47	Initial National Communication Submitted in November 2000

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II. FULL PROJECTS (Standard approval procedures)								
Congo*, Democratic Republic of	UNDP	Enabling DR.Congo to fulfil its commitments to the UNFCCC	8/17/95	3/7/97	7/97	Disbursement data awaited	0.35	Initial National Communication Submitted in November 2000.
Egypt	UNDP	Building Capacity for GHG Inventory and Action Plans in Egypt	11/16/94	4/22/96	6/12/96	12/96	0.45	Initial National Communication submitted in July 99.
India	UNDP	Enabling Activity for the Preparation of India's Initial commitments to the UNFCCC	9/28/99	12/17/99	6/01	Disbursement awaited	2.00	Project under implementation.
Jordan	UNDP	Capacity Building to enable response to the UNFCCC	11/12/94	10/17/95	4/18/96	9/96	0.24	Additional top-up for US$87,500 for V&A incorporated into original activities. Remaining components under completion.
Lao People's Democratic Republic*	UNDP	National GHG Inventory Project	7/19/95	7/29/96	3/97	6/97	0.31	Initial National Communication Submitted in November 2000.

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II. FULL PROJECTS (Standard approval procedures)								
Lebanon	UNDP	Building capacity for GHG Inventory and Action Plans in response to the UNFCCC	3/11/95	7/11/96	12/11/96	9/97	0.29	Initial National Communication submitted November 1999
Malaysia	UNDP	National GHG Inventory and Response to the UNFCCC	4/1/95	9/13/96	10/30/96	12/97	0.47	Initial National Communication Submitted in August 2000
Maldives*	UNDP	National GHG Inventory and Adaptation Assessment to climate change	10/29/94	10/4/96	11/16/96	6/97	0.86	Initial National Communication Submitted in November 2001
Mexico	UNDP	Development of GHG Emission Coefficients from Live Systems in Central Mexico & development of a related information management system	12/2/94	6/7/96	10/29/96	12/96	0.31	Initial National Communication submitted in December 1997
Papua New Guinea	UNDP	Climate Change Assistance Project	1/17/96	12/30/96	1/98	9/98	0.35	Project under implementation
Sudan*	UNDP	Capacity Building to enable the Sudan's response and communication to the UNFCCC	3/20/95	10/3/96	2/4/97	12/97	0.29	Initial National Communication being finalized

Country[1]	Implementing Agency	Project Title	Date of Country Endorsement[2]	Date of GEF Council Approval[2]	Date of Project Document Signature By Agency[2]	Date of First Disbursement[3]	Amount of GEF Allocation (in US$ millions)	Comments
II. FULL PROJECTS (Standard approval procedures)								
Tunisia	UNDP	National Strategy and Action Plans for emission reduction and communications under the UNFCCC	2/3/95	8/14/96	9/6/96	6/97	0.57	Initial National Communication submitted in October 2001
Uruguay	UNDP	Institutional strengthening and enabling activities to comply with the UNFCCC	11/25/94	11/13/95	12/18/96	6/96	0.70	Initial National Communication submitted in October 1997
Uzbekistan	UNDP	Country Study on Climate Change	8/7/95	1/2/97	4/2/97	6/97	0.33	Initial National communication submitted in October 1999

COUNTRY*	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	PROJECT TITLE	DATE OF COUNTRY ENDORSEMENT[2]	DATE OF GEF COUNCIL APPROVAL / ENTRY INTO GEF WORK PROGRAM [2]	DATE OF PROJECT DOCUMENT SIGNATURE[2]	DATE OF FIRST DISBURSEMENT [3]	GEF ALLOCATION (IN US$ MILLIONS)	COMMENTS
III. PROJECTS COVERING LIMITED COMPONENTS OF FIRST NATIONAL COMMUNICATION FROM NON-ANNEX I PARTIES								
Global	UNDP/UNEP	National Communications Support Programme	N.A.	3/31/98	8/98	N.A.	3.20	Twenty-eight thematic and regional exchange workshops have taken place: 5 on inventories; 6 on abatement; 8 on vulnerability and adaptation (V&A); 1 training on V&A; and 8 on national communications. Technical reviews on national communication components have been carried out for 30 countries; 1 in-depth country review carried out 13 key publications have been disseminated; a further 4 are under development. A website and list-server have been established.

* asterisk indicates Least Developed Country status (Source: Human Development Report 1999, UNDP, website: http://www.undp.org/hydro/report.html); brackets indicate change to Annex I status.
[2] Month/Day/Year (Month/Year)
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COUNTRY*	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	PROJECT TITLE	DATE OF COUNTRY ENDORSEMENT[2]	DATE OF GEF COUNCIL APPROVAL / ENTRY INTO GEF WORK PROGRAM [2]	DATE OF PROJECT DOCUMENT SIGNATURE[2]	DATE OF FIRST DISBURSEMENT [3]	GEF ALLOCATION (IN US$ MILLIONS)	COMMENTS
III. PROJECTS COVERING LIMITED COMPONENTS OF FIRST NATIONAL COMMUNICATION FROM NON-ANNEX I PARTIES								
Antigua Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago	World Bank	Regional (CARICOM) Planning for Adaptation to Climate Change	N.A. Multi-Country Project	2/10/97	03/13/97	4/30/97	6.30	
Antigua and Barbuda, Cameroon, (Estonia), Pakistan	UNEP	Country Studies on Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Assessment	N.A. Multi-Country Project	2/96	5/1/96	N.A.	2.00	Project completed. All country reports submitted.
Argentina, Ecuador, (Estonia), (Hungary), Indonesia, Mauritius, Senegal, Vietnam	UNEP	Economics of GHG Limitation-Methodological Framework for Climate Change Mitigation Assessment	N.A. Multi-Country Project	1/18/96	3/18/96	N.A.	3.00	Under implementation. Training workshops held Aug. 96, May 97.

COUNTRY*	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	PROJECT TITLE	DATE OF COUNTRY ENDORSEMENT[2]	DATE OF GEF COUNCIL APPROVAL/ ENTRY INTO GEF WORK PROGRAM[2]	DATE OF PROJECT DOCUMENT SIGNATURE[2]	DATE OF FIRST DISBURSEMENT[3]	GEF ALLOCATION (IN US$ MILLIONS)	COMMENTS
III. PROJECTS COVERING LIMITED COMPONENTS OF FIRST NATIONAL COMMUNICATION FROM NON-ANNEX I PARTIES								
Benin*, Bolivia, Chad*, Cook Islands, Cuba, Ecuador, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Paraguay, Peru, Senegal, Solomon Islands*, Tuvalu, Vanuatu*, Samoa*	UNDP	Climate Change Capacity Building: CC: TRAIN-Phase II	N.A. Multi-Country project	3/26/96	3/27/96	N.A.	2.70	All Regional Training Workshops now completed. Operating in parallel with PICCAP for Pacific countries. Operating in close collaboration with activities undertaken by UNDP Sub-Saharan Africa capacity building project.
Vietnam	UNDP	Climate Change Capacity Building	N.A.	---	---	N.A.	0.90	

COUNTRY*	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	PROJECT TITLE	DATE OF COUNTRY ENDORSEMENT[2]	DATE OF GEF COUNCIL APPROVAL / ENTRY INTO GEF WORK PROGRAM[2]	DATE OF PROJECT DOCUMENT SIGNATURE[2]	DATE OF FIR DISBURSEMENT[3]	GEF ALLOCATION (IN US$ MILLIONS)	COMMENTS
III. PROJECTS COVERING LIMITED COMPONENTS OF FIRST NATIONAL COMMUNICATION FROM NON-ANNEX I PARTIES								
Algeria, Libya, Morocco, & Tunisia	UNDP	Building Capacity in the Maghreb to respond to the challenges and opportunities created by the UNFCCC	N.A.	5/93	12/7/94	N.A.	2.50	Under implementation. Training activities and workshops on CC issues held regularly. Second TPR meeting held May 27, 1998.
Bangladesh*, China, Indonesia, Korea (DPR), Korea (RO)[2], Mongolia, Myanmar*, Pakistan, Philippines, Thailand & Vietnam	UNDP	Asia Least-cost GHG Abatement Strategy (ALGAS)	N.A.	12/91	8/18/94	N.A.	9.50	Project operations for 10 of 12 countries have been completed. The Final Project Review Board meeting took place April 1999. A donor consultative meeting was held early 1999. Korea (RO) submitted its Initial National Communication February 1998.
Costa Rica, Gambia*, Mexico, Morocco, (Poland), Senegal, Tanzania*, Uganda*, Venezuela	UNEP	Country Case Studies on Sources and Sinks of Greenhouse Gases	N.A.	11/91	9/28/92	N.A.	4.50	Project completed in March 1997.

[2] The Republic of Korea participated in Asia Least-cost GHG Abatement Strategy (ALGAS) at its own expense.

COUNTRY*	IMPLEMENTING AGENCY	PROJECT TITLE	DATE OF COUNTRY ENDORSEMENT[2]	DATE OF GEF COUNCIL APPROVAL / ENTRY INTO GEF WORK PROGRAM[2]	DATE OF PROJECT DOCUMENT SIGNATURE[2]	DATE OF FIRST DISBURSEMENT[3]	GEF ALLOCATION (IN US$ MILLIONS)	COMMENTS
III. PROJECTS COVERING LIMITED COMPONENTS OF FIRST NATIONAL COMMUNICATION FROM NON-ANNEX I PARTIES								
Ghana, Kenya, Mali and Zimbabwe	UNDP	Building capacity in Sub-Saharan Africa to respond to the UNFCCC	N.A.	12/92	8/16/95	N.A.	2.00	Activities completed. Final evaluation mission in October 1998 concluded that project had successfully achieved all objectives. Results were presented at the COP4 in November 1998 and were very well received by all participants.
China	UNDP	Issues and Options in GHG emissions control	N.A.	5/91	3/6/92	---	2.00	Project completed in April 1995 and provides a framework for identifying new GEF climate change projects in China.
India	UNDP	Cost-Effective Options for Limiting GHG emissions	N.A.	5/93	6/4/98	12/98	1.50	Project under implementation. Top-up proposal to complete national communications is in the pipeline.

Terms used in the Table

'Date of GEF Council Approval': For 'Expedited Procedure Projects', 'Date of Council Approval' is the date of CEO approval.

'Disbursement data awaited': Disbursement data not yet available for approved commitment by the Implementing Agency.

'Expedited Procedure Projects':	Projects approved using 'Expedited Procedures' whereby CEO approves project under authority delegated to him by the GEF Council.
'First Date of Disbursement':	The data is drawn from the relevant quarterly financial statement report submitted by the Implementing Agency to the Trustee. The first date of disbursement therefore indicates the date of the quarterly financial report in which the first disbursement under the project is reported to the Trustee. (see Explanatory Notes). Actual disbursement would have occurred earlier in quarter preceding the date of the report.
'N.A.':	Not applicable
'Pilot Phase Projects':	Projects that were approved before the Instrument for the Establishment of the Restructured GEF was accepted in March 1994.
'Projects Approved through Standard Procedures':	Projects approved under the full project cycle of the restructured GEF, including approval by the Council.

Explanatory Notes

UNDP disbursement data:	Note that UNDP began submitting quarterly financial reports in September 1995.

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UNITED NATIONS

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NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS FROM PARTIES NOT INCLUDED IN ANNEX I TO THE CONVENTION

REPORT OF THE WORKSHOP ON THE REVISION OF THE GUIDELINES FOR THE PREPARATION OF NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS FROM PARTIES NOT INCLUDED IN ANNEX I TO THE CONVENTION

Note by the secretariat

CONTENTS

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	INTRODUCTION	1 - 4	3
	A. Mandate	1 - 2	3
	B. Possible action by the subsidiary bodies	3	3
	C. Scope of the report	4	3
II.	PROCEEDINGS	5 - 10	3
III.	MAIN ISSUES	11 - 25	4
	A. General	11 - 14	4
	B. National greenhouse gas inventories	15	5
	C. Measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change	16	5
	D. Measures to mitigate climate change	17 - 18	5

		Paragraphs	Page
E.	Development and transfer of technologies	19	5
F.	Research and systematic observation	20	5
G.	Cross-cutting issues	21 - 25	6

Annexes

I.	Proposed improved guidelines for national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention	7
II.	List of participants	19

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Mandate

1. At its seventh session, the Conference of the Parties (COP), by its decision 32/CP.7, decided to continue the process of reviewing the guidelines for the preparation of national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties) in accordance with decision 8/CP.5, with a view to improving these guidelines at its eighth session (FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.4, section III).

2. The COP, also by its decision 32/CP.7, decided that the UNFCCC secretariat shall prepare: (i) draft guidelines for the preparation of national communications from non-Annex I Parties in accordance with the information contained in the third compilation and synthesis of initial national communications (FCCC/SBI/2001/14/Add.1), the initial national communications from non-Annex I Parties submitted as at 31 December 2001, and the recommendations of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (CGE) (FCCC/SBI/2001/15); and (ii) background information on initial national communications submitted as at 31 December 2001, which would be considered at an intersessional workshop, by representatives of Parties, to be held prior to the sixteenth sessions of the subsidiary bodies.

B. Possible action by the subsidiary bodies

3. The subsidiary bodies may wish to take note of the report, in particular its annex I, which contains the proposed improved guidelines for the preparation of national communications from non-Annex I Parties, and provide further guidance to improve these guidelines.

C. Scope of the report

4. The report under cover of this note summarizes the main issues arising from the consideration of the draft guidelines for the preparation of national communications from non-Annex I Parties, by representatives of Parties. The main issues relate to the following elements of the draft guidelines for the preparation of national communications from non-annex I Parties: national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories; programmes containing measures to facilitate adequate adaptation; programmes containing measures to mitigate climate change; the development and transfer of technologies; research and systematic observation; education, training and public awareness; information and networking; capacity-building; and the constraints and gaps and related financial, technical and capacity needs. The proposed improved guidelines for the preparation of national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention are contained in annex I to this document.

II. PROCEEDINGS

5. The intersessional workshop on the revision of the guidelines for the preparation of national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention was held from 15 to 17 April 2002, in Bonn, Germany. The objective of the workshop was for representatives of Parties to consider the draft guidelines for the preparation of national communications from non-Annex I Parties.

6. A total of 56 representatives from 48 Parties and two organizations[1] participated in the intersessional workshop.

7. The Chairman of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI), Mr. Raúl Estrada-Oyuela (Argentina), welcomed the representatives of Parties to the intersessional workshop on the revision of

[1] See annex II for details.

guidelines for the preparation of national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention. He emphasized the significance of the workshop, and outlined the modalities of its duration. He noted the excellent progress made by the CGE in improving the process of the preparation of national communications from non-Annex I Parties and thanked the UNFCCC secretariat for the excellent work done in preparing the draft guidelines for the preparation of national communications from non-Annex I Parties.

8. The Chairman of the SBI invited the secretariat to present the draft guidelines to the workshop. In presenting the draft guidelines, the secretariat stressed that the main sources of information used in preparing the draft guidelines were: the annex to decision 10/CP.2, the third compilation and synthesis of initial national communications (FCCC/SBI/2001/14/Add.1), the recommendations of the CGE as contained in document FCCC/SBI/2001/15, and the relevant decisions of the COP relating to capacity-building in developing countries (decision 2/CP.7), development and transfer of technologies (decision 4/CP.7), the implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention (decision 5/CP.7), research and systematic observation (decision 5/CP.5), and additional guidance to the operating entity of the financial mechanism (decision 6/CP.7).

9. In accordance with decision 31/CP.7, Mr. Philip Weech (Bahamas), as Chairman of the CGE, presented the initial input of the CGE to the proposed improved guidelines for the preparation of national communications from non-Annex I Parties at the intersessional workshop. He emphasized that this initial input of the CGE comprised technical and methodological issues which arose from the discussions held during the CGE workshop that was held in the period from 10 to 12 April 2002, in Bonn, Germany. The report of the CGE workshop is contained in document FCCC/SBI/2002/INF.3.

10. The intersessional workshop was divided into four working groups: national GHG inventories; programmes containing measures to facilitate adequate adaptation and research and systematic observation; programmes containing measures to mitigate climate change and the development and transfer of technologies; and education, training and public awareness, as well as capacity-building and information relating to the integration of climate change concerns into sustainable development programmes. Each of the working groups also considered the financial, technical and capacity needs of the respective elements of the national communication.

III. MAIN ISSUES

A. General

11. The representatives of Parties at the workshop were of the view that the draft guidelines, prepared by the secretariat, were well-structured and provided a good framework for non-Annex I Parties to report on the various elements of the national communication.

12. The representatives of Parties emphasized that the guidelines for the preparation of national communications from non-Annex I Parties should be as clear as possible for ease of their utility in the preparation of national communications by non-Annex I Parties, and in providing guidance to the operating entity of the financial mechanism and bilateral and/or multilateral funding sources.

13. The representatives of Parties noted that the high level of information detail which is required from non-Annex I Parties, as contained in the proposed improved guidelines, would necessitate a substantial increase in financial, technical and human resources, and in the time involved in the preparation of national communications.

14. The representatives of Parties, while acknowledging that the draft guidelines are a vast improvement on the current guidelines for the preparation of initial national communications from non-Annex I Parties, as contained in the annex to decision 10/CP.2, also raised a number of issues

relating to the various elements of information in the proposed improved guidelines. These issues are summarized below under each of the elements of a national communication.

B. National greenhouse gas inventories

15. The representatives of Parties noted that the guidelines for national GHG inventories are well developed and provide improved guidance to Parties for reporting on emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol. They suggested that in order to allow reporting of emissions of hydrofluorocarbons (HFC), perflurorocarbons (PFC) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6) in greater detail, a separate table was needed. Consequently, such a table has been drawn up and elaborated in the improved guidelines for this purpose.

C. Measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change

16. In considering the section on communicating information relating to general description of steps taken on programmes containing measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change, the main issue that representatives of Parties had raised was in relation to the definition of the term "vulnerability to current climate" as opposed to "vulnerability to climate change". Many representatives of Parties were of the view that climate is a dynamic phenomenon and therefore current climate at one point in time is not necessarily the same as current climate at another point in time. After much debate on this issue, representatives of the Parties agreed that the section on "vulnerability to current climate" would be incorporated under "vulnerability and adaptation to climate change", as contained in paragraph 36 of the draft improved guidelines.

D. Measures to mitigate climate change

17. The main issue relating to the communication of a general description of steps taken on programmes containing measures to mitigate climate change was the proper use of the terms "abatement" and "mitigation". It was recalled by representatives of Parties that the term "abatement" was used in the annex to decision 10/CP.2, referring to the abatement of an increase in GHG emissions and removals by sinks, whereas the term "mitigation" emanated from its usage in Article 4, paragraph 1(b), of the Convention referring to mitigation of climate change. In this context, the representatives agreed to use the wording "programmes containing measures to mitigate climate change" in the proposed improved guidelines, as contained in the Convention.

18. The representatives of Parties stressed that the proposed improved guidelines refer to the commitment under Article 12 of the Convention and do not imply additional commitments on emissions limitation or reduction by developing country Parties; rather, they provide guidance to non-Annex I Parties to report on the steps taken or envisaged in order to formulate, implement or update programmes containing measures to mitigate climate change by addressing anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks not controlled by the Montreal Protocol.

E. Development and transfer of technologies

19. The representatives of Parties acknowledged that the draft improved guidelines for the section on the development and transfer of technologies was meant to facilitate the reporting of information relating to country-specific technology needs and needs assessments.

F. Research and systematic observation

20. The representatives of Parties considered that the guidelines for reporting on research and systematic observation covered all major elements of the national communication, including GHG inventories, programmes containing measures to facilitate adequate adaptation and to mitigate climate change, and the development and transfer of technologies.

G. Cross-cutting issues

21. The representatives of Parties considered the sections on national circumstances, information relating to the integration of climate change concerns into sustainable development programmes, education, training and public awareness, information and networking, capacity-building, and constraints and gaps and related financial, technical and capacity needs, as cross-cutting issues.

National circumstances and information relating to the integration of climate change concerns into sustainable development programmes

22. In considering the information to be reported under national circumstances, the representatives of Parties indicated that this section would enable each Party to address climate change in the context of development priorities for sustainable development.

Education, training and public awareness, and information and networking

23. The representatives of Parties, while considering the importance of education, training and public awareness in regard to climate change, also noted that the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice has been developing a work programme to facilitate the implementation of activities relating to education, training and public awareness (Article 6 of the Convention).

Capacity-building

24. The section on capacity-building includes information on activities that each Party may undertake to implement the framework for capacity-building, as contained in the annex to decision 2/CP.7.

Constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs

25. In respect of the constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs, the representatives of Parties reiterated that the extent to which each Party will effectively implement these guidelines will depend on the effective implementation, by developed country Parties, of their commitments under the Convention relating to financial resources.

Annex I

PROPOSED IMPROVED GUIDELINES FOR NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS FROM PARTIES NOT INCLUDED IN ANNEX I TO THE CONVENTION

Chairman's text

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Objectives

1. Taking into account Article 4, paragraphs 1 and 7, of the Convention, the principal objectives of the guidelines for the preparation of national communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (non-Annex I Parties) shall be:

(a) To assist non-Annex I Parties in meeting their commitments under Article 4, paragraphs 1 and 12, of the Convention, as well as other relevant decisions of the Conference of the Parties (COP);

(b) To encourage the presentation of information in a consistent, transparent and comparable, as well as flexible manner, taking into account specific national circumstances;

(c) To facilitate the presentation of information on support required for the preparation and improvement of elements in the national communications from non-Annex I Parties, as outlined in these guidelines;

(d) To serve as policy guidance to the operating entity of the financial mechanism for the timely provision of financial support needed by developing country Parties in order to meet the agreed full costs of complying with their obligations under Article 12, paragraph 1, as referred to in decisions 11/CP.2, 2/CP.4, 2/CP.7 and 6/CP.7;

(e) To facilitate the process of compilation and consideration of the communications, including the preparation of compilation and synthesis reports in accordance with the relevant decisions of the COP;

(f) To ensure that the COP has sufficient information to carry out its responsibility for assessing the overall aggregated effects of steps taken by the Parties towards the implementation of the Convention, as referred to in Article 10 of the Convention.

B. Scope

2. The guidelines cover the reporting of information on, inter alia, national circumstances; the integration of climate change concerns into sustainable development programmes; the estimation of national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories; programmes containing measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change; programmes containing measures to mitigate climate change; the development and transfer of technologies; research and systematic observation; education, training and public awareness; information and networking; capacity-building, constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs.

3. Parties are encouraged to include any other information they consider to be relevant to the achievement of the objectives of the Convention and suitable for inclusion in their national communications, including, if feasible, material relevant for calculations of global emission trends.

II. NATIONAL CIRCUMSTANCES

4. Parties should provide a description of their national and regional development objectives and priorities, including information on features of their geography, climate and economy which may affect their ability to deal with mitigating and adapting to climate change, as well as information regarding their specific needs and concerns arising from the adverse effects of climate change and/or the impact of the implementation of response measures, as contained in Article 4, paragraphs 8, 9 and 10, of the Convention.

5. Parties should use, as appropriate, the following headings to describe their national circumstances: geographic profile, climatic profile, population profile, economic profile, energy, transport, industry, mining, tourism, waste, agriculture and fisheries, forest, land use, health, environment, education and research institutions, and other circumstances.

6. Parties are encouraged to provide a summary of relevant information regarding their national circumstances, as appropriate, in tabular form.

7. Parties should provide a description of existing institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of their national communications on a continuous basis, as well as a list of perceived deficiencies in this area.

III. INFORMATION RELATING TO THE INTEGRATION OF CLIMATE CHANGE CONCERNS INTO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

8. With a view to facilitating the formulation and implementation of sustainable development programmes, Parties are encouraged, as appropriate, to provide information on national and/or sectoral programmes which they have planned or implemented addressing climate change issues.

IV. NATIONAL GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORY INFORMATION

9. Each Party shall, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 1(a), and Article 12, paragraph 1(a), develop, periodically update and communicate to the COP information on anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, following the provisions in these guidelines.

A. Inventory years

10. Each Party shall estimate and report national GHG inventories for the year 1994 and periodically thereafter, in accordance with time frames to be established by the COP. Parties should, to the extent possible and taking into account data availability, provide time series of inventory information from 1994 or 1990 up to the most recent year reported.

B. Technical guidelines

Methodologies

11. Parties should use the Revised 1996 Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories, hereinafter referred to as the IPCC Guidelines, for estimating and reporting their national GHG inventories.

12. In accordance with the IPCC Guidelines, Parties may use different methods (tiers) included in the Guidelines, giving priority to those methods which are believed to produce the most accurate estimates, depending on national circumstances and the availability of data. Parties can also use national

methodologies where they consider these to be better able to reflect their national situation, provided that these methodologies are accessible to the international community.

13. The IPCC Guidelines offer a default methodology which includes default emission factors and in some cases default activity data. As these default data, factors and assumptions may not always be appropriate for specific national circumstances, it is preferable that Parties use their country-specific emission factors and activity data, provided that these have been developed in a scientifically-sound manner, are considered to be reliable and are documented transparently.

14. Parties are encouraged, as appropriate and to the extent possible, to apply the *IPCC Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories* (hereinafter referred to as the IPCC Good Practice Guidance), taking into account the need to improve transparency, consistency, comparability, completeness and accuracy in inventories. In so doing, Parties could consider:

(a) Identification of key source categories as described in the IPCC Good Practice Guidance;

(b) Implementation of quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) procedures;

(c) Archiving of all relevant inventory information;

(d) Estimation of uncertainties, including quantitative information, where available.

C. Reporting

Institutional arrangements

15. Parties are encouraged to describe procedures and arrangements undertaken to collect and archive data for the preparation of national GHG inventories, as well as efforts undertaken to make this a continuous process, including information on the role of the institutions involved.

Estimates of emissions and removals

16. Each Party shall provide in its national inventory, on a gas by gas basis and in units of mass, estimates of carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4) and nitrous oxide (N_2O) emissions by sources and removals by sinks.

17. Parties should, to the extent possible, report on other gases such as carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxide (NO_x), and non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOCs). Parties are encouraged to provide information on sulphur oxides (SO_x).

18. Parties are encouraged, to the extent possible, to provide information on hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), perfluorocarbons (PFCs) and sulphur hexafluoride (SF_6).

19. Parties are encouraged, to the extent possible, to estimate and report CO_2 fuel combustion emissions using both the sectoral and the reference approaches, and to explain any large differences between the two approaches.

20. Parties should report emissions from international aviation and marine bunker fuels separately (that is, as two separate entries) in their inventories. Emission estimates from these sources should not be included in the national totals.

21. Parties wishing to report on GHG emissions and removals expressed in CO_2 equivalents should use the global warming potentials provided by the IPCC in its Second Assessment Report ("1995 IPCC GWP Values") based on the effects of GHGs over a 100-year time horizon.

22. Parties should provide information on methodologies used in the estimation of GHG emissions and removals, including a brief explanation of the sources of activity data and emission factors. If Parties estimate emissions and removals from country-specific sources and/or sinks which are not part of the IPCC Guidelines, they should explicitly describe the source and/or sink categories, methodologies, activity data and emission factors used in their estimation of emissions, as appropriate.

Tables

23. Each Party shall use tables 1 and 2 of these guidelines in reporting its national GHG inventory, taking into account the provisions established in paragraphs 16 to 18 above. In preparing those tables, Parties should strive to present information which is as complete as possible. Where numerical data are not provided, Parties should use the notation keys as indicated.

24. Parties are encouraged to include in their national communications the inventory sectoral tables and worksheets[2] of the IPCC, where applicable, as an appendix to the national GHG inventory section, in both electronic and hard copy format.[3]

Uncertainties

25. Parties are encouraged to provide information on the level of uncertainty associated with the inventory data and their underlying assumptions. Parties are encouraged to provide, to the extent possible, quantitative information on uncertainties, where this is available, and to indicate the methodologies used for estimating these uncertainties.[4]

Key sources

26. Parties are encouraged to provide, to the extent possible, information on any key source analysis as indicated in the IPCC Good Practice Guidance.

V. PROGRAMMES CONTAINING MEASURES TO FACILITATE ADEQUATE ADAPTATION TO CLIMATE CHANGE

27. Each Party shall, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 1, subparagraphs (b), (e) and (j), and Article 12, paragraph 1, subparagraphs (b) and (c) of the Convention, provide to the COP information on the general description of steps taken or envisaged towards formulating, implementing, publishing and regularly updating national and, where appropriate, regional programmes containing measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change, and any other information they consider to be relevant to the achievement of the objectives of the Convention and suitable for inclusion in their communications.

28. Parties should provide information on their vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change, including climate variability and extreme weather events, and on measures being taken to meet their specific needs and concerns arising from these adverse effects.

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[2] The IPCC software (see http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/gl/software.htm) provides for automated reporting in the worksheets, as well as in the sectoral and summary tables.

[3] An electronic version of the tables or worksheets facilitates processing of the inventory data.

[4] The IPCC Guidelines and the IPCC Good Practice Guidance provide methodologies for estimating uncertainties.

A. Methodological approaches

29. Parties should, to the extent that their financial resources and capacities allow, use approaches and/or best practices to assess their vulnerability and adaptation[5] to climate change, as appropriate, and focus on policy options which could be integrated into national planning processes for sustainable development. Parties are encouraged to use traditional knowledge-based approaches and practices in assessing their vulnerability and adaptation to climate change.

30. Parties should use methodologies contained in the following technical guidelines, as appropriate, for assessing their vulnerability and adaptation to climate change: the *IPCC Technical Guidelines for Assessing Climate Change Impacts and Adaptations* (Carter et al. 1994), the *UNEP Handbook on Methods for Climate Change Impact Assessment and Adaptation Strategies* (Feenstra et al. 1998), the *International Handbook on Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessments* (Benioff et al. 1996), or any other methodologies they consider better able to reflect their national situation, provided that these methodologies are accessible to the international community, including the IPCC.

31. Parties should use, as appropriate, methodologies for the evaluation of adaptation strategies and measures contained in the *Compendium of Decision Tools to Evaluate Strategies for Adaptation to Climate Change*, which is available from the UNFCCC website, www.unfccc.int/issues/meth_tools.html. They should also use other methodologies where they consider these to be better able to reflect their national situation, provided that these methodologies are accessible to the international community, including the IPCC.

B. Sectors/areas/processes

32. Taking into account their national circumstances and priorities for sustainable development, Parties should focus their assessment of vulnerability and adaptation on any number of sectors/areas/processes such as, but not limited to: agriculture, energy, fisheries, forest, human health, human settlement, industry, tourism, water resources, coastal zones, wetlands and other ecosystems, rangelands and livestock, biodiversity, desertification and land degradation.

C. Reporting

33. Information on vulnerability, and on strategies and measures for adapting to climate change, should be provided under the following headings, as appropriate:

Scope

34. Parties should provide information on the scope of their vulnerability and adaptation assessment, including identification of vulnerable sectors/areas/processes that are most critical.

Methodologies

35. Parties should include a description of methodologies, tools and approaches used, including scenarios for the assessment of impacts of, and vulnerability and adaptation to, climate change, as well as any uncertainties inherent in these methodologies.

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[5] Parties may use the guidance, methodologies and approaches provided in the Adaptation Policy Framework, which is currently being developed by the United Nations Development Programme in collaboration with non-Annex I Parties.

Vulnerability and adaptation to climate change

36. Parties should provide information on their vulnerability to the impacts of, and their adaptation to, climate change in key vulnerable sectors/areas/processes. Information should include key findings, and direct and indirect effects arising from climate change, allowing for an integrated analysis of the country's vulnerability to climate change. In so doing, Parties should consider:

(a) Impacts of climate variability and extreme weather events;

(b) Sectors and population groups most affected;

(c) Stakeholders, including decision makers, in the management of adverse effects of climate change;

(d) Current capacities in weather forecasting, early warning systems and disaster preparedness and rehabilitation, including, as appropriate, financial, technological, institutional, legal and managerial capabilities.

Adaptation strategies and measures

37. Parties should provide information on and, to the extent possible, an evaluation of, adaptation strategies and measures for adapting to climate change, based on the assessment of vulnerability and adaptation to climate change on key sectors/areas/ processes.

38. Parties should provide information on those adaptation strategies and measures for adapting to climate change which are of the highest priority, as well as those which improve their ability to cope with the impacts of climate change, including climate variability and extreme events (adaptive capacity).

39. Parties should report on the use, where relevant, of policy frameworks, such as national adaptation programmes, plans and policies for developing and implementing adaptation strategies and measures, such as the national adaptation programmes of action (NAPA) for the least developed countries.[6]

40. Parties should include information on opportunities for the implementation of adaptation measures, including pilot and/or demonstration adaptation projects being undertaken or proposed. They should also provide information on barriers to the implementation of adaptation measures.

41. Parties should include, as appropriate, information on national, regional and/or subregional capacity-building activities for integrating adaptation to climate change into medium and long-term planning.

42. Parties should include, as appropriate, information on how support programmes from Parties included in Annex II to the Convention are meeting their specific needs and concerns relating to vulnerability and adaptation to climate change.

VI. PROGRAMMES CONTAINING MEASURES TO MITIGATE CLIMATE CHANGE

43. Each Party shall, in accordance with Article 4, paragraph 1, subparagraphs (b) and (j), and paragraph 7, and Article 12, paragraph 1, subparagraphs (b) and (c), of the Convention, provide to the COP information on the general description of steps taken or envisaged for formulating, implementing, publishing and regularly updating national and, where appropriate, regional programmes containing

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[6] Decision 28/CP.7 indicates that information contained in national adaptation programmes of action may constitute the first step in the preparation of initial national communications.

measures to mitigate climate change by addressing anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, and any other information they consider to be relevant to the achievement of the objectives of the Convention and suitable for inclusion in their communications.

Methodological approach

44. Based on national circumstances, Parties are encouraged to use whatever methods are available and appropriate in order to formulate and prioritize programmes containing measures to mitigate climate change; this should be done within the framework of sustainable development objectives, which should include social, economic and environmental factors.

45. In their assessment of these programmes on various sectors of the economy such as energy, transport, industrial processes, forestry, agriculture and waste, Parties may find the following technical resources helpful: *The IPCC Technical Paper on Technologies, Policies and Measures for Mitigating Climate Change (IPCC Technical Paper I); Greenhouse Gas Mitigation Assessment: A Guidebook by the United States Country Studies Program; Climate Change 2001: Mitigation – A Report of Working Group III of the IPCC.*

Reporting

46. Based on national circumstances, Parties are encouraged to provide, to the extent their capacities allow, information on programmes containing measures which they believe contribute to mitigating climate change by addressing anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, including, as appropriate, information by sectors on methodologies, scenarios, results, measures and institutional arrangements.

47. Parties are encouraged to include, to the extent their capacities allow, a list of proposed projects for financing, in accordance with Article 12, paragraphs 4 and 7, of the Convention.

VII. DEVELOPMENT AND TRANSFER OF TECHNOLOGIES

48. Pursuant to decision 4/CP.7, its annex, and the implementation of Article 4, paragraph 5, of the Convention, Parties are encouraged, in the light of their social and economic conditions, to provide information on:

(a) Results of country-specific technology needs;

(b) Transfer of, and access to, environmentally sound technologies and know-how and the development and enhancement of endogenous capacities, technologies and know-how;

(c) Assistance received from developed country Parties and the financial mechanism of the Convention and, as appropriate, its utilization, in support of the development and enhancement of endogenous capacities, technologies and know-how, and in the implementation of programmes and measures identified in the technology needs assessment.

VIII. RESEARCH AND SYSTEMATIC OBSERVATION

49. Parties should provide information on climate change research and systematic observation, including their participation in and contribution to activities and programmes, as appropriate, of national, regional and global research networks and observing systems.

50. Parties are encouraged to provide, as appropriate, information on their national programmes for meteorological, hydrological and climatic observations, including programmes for monitoring the levels

of GHG concentrations, sea levels, desertification, ecosystem quality, and other indicators of climate change.

Research

51. Parties should include information on scientific research relating specifically to the assessment of impacts of, and adaptation to, climate change, including, as appropriate, modelling and prediction, as well as effects of the El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) phenomenon on climate variability and extreme weather events.

52. Parties are encouraged to provide information on research relating to programmes containing measures to mitigate climate change, programmes containing measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change, and the development of activity data and emission factors.

Systematic observation

53. Parties should provide, to the extent their capacities allow, information on their participation in national, regional and global observing systems (such as the Global Climate Observing System, Global Terrestrial Observing System and Global Ocean Observing System).

54. Parties are encouraged to use the UNFCCC reporting guidelines on global climate change observing systems.[7]

IX. EDUCATION, TRAINING AND PUBLIC AWARENESS

55. Parties should provide, to the extent possible, and as appropriate, the following information on activities relating to climate change education, training and public awareness at national and/or where appropriate, subregional and regional levels. In providing this information, Parties are encouraged to consider:

(a) Institutions and/or programmes, expertise and resources, including information centres, for climate change education, training and public awareness;

(b) Scholarship and/or fellowship programmes for climate change;

(c) Incorporation of climate change issues into non-formal education and into the curricula of different levels of formal education systems;

(d) Focus and scope of education, training and public awareness programmes on climate change.

X. INFORMATION AND NETWORKING

56. Parties should provide information on their efforts to promote information sharing between and within countries and regions. Information could include the following, as appropriate:

(a) Participation in and contribution to networks providing information, data, tools and expertise necessary for the preparation of national communications and implementation of programmes and activities identified in the national communications;

(b) Access to, and use of, information technologies for information exchange;

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[7] FCCC/CP/1999/7.

(c) Availability of resources and training;

(d) A list of national experts, including their expertise, who have participated in the preparation of national communications.

XI. CAPACITY-BUILDING

57. Parties should provide, in accordance with decision 2/CP.7, information on how capacity-building activities, as contained in the framework annexed to that decision, are being implemented at national and, where appropriate, at subregional and/or regional levels. This could include, *inter alia*, options and priorities for capacity-building, participation in and promotion of south-south cooperation, the involvement of stakeholders in capacity-building, coordination and sustainability of capacity-building activities, and the dissemination and sharing of information on capacity-building activities.[8]

58. Parties are encouraged to provide information on relevant needs and/or areas for capacity-building other than those mentioned in paragraph 57 above.

59. Parties should provide information on their capacity-building needs relating to research and systematic observation, and on how these needs are being met and supported by bilateral and multilateral activities and programmes.

XII. CONSTRAINTS AND GAPS, AND RELATED FINANCIAL, TECHNICAL AND CAPACITY NEEDS

60. Parties should, in accordance with national circumstances and development priorities, describe any constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity needs, as well as proposed and/or implemented activities for overcoming the gaps and constraints associated with the implementation of activities, measures and programmes envisaged under the Convention, and with the preparation and improvement of national communications on a continuous basis, in the areas of:

(a) National GHG inventories, such as lack of national capacities for undertaking national GHG inventories on a continuous basis, or existing methodological and data gaps;

(b) Vulnerability and adaptation assessments, such as data constraints, limitations of the methodologies, models or scenarios;

(c) Programmes containing measures to facilitate adequate adaptation to climate change, such as the identification, development, evaluation and implementation of adaptation measures;

(d) Programmes containing measures to mitigate climate change;

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[8] In accordance with the annex to decision 2/CP.7, the initial scope of needs and/or areas for capacity-building includes: institutional capacity-building, including the strengthening or establishing, as appropriate, of national climate change secretariats or national focal points; enhancement and/or creation of an enabling environment; national climate change programmes; GHG emissions database management and systems for collecting, managing and utilizing activity data and emission factors; vulnerability and adaptation assessment; implementation of adaptation measures; assessment of mitigation options; research and systematic observation, including meteorological, hydrological and climatological services; development and transfer of technology; improved decision-making, including assistance for participation in international negotiations; clean development mechanism; implementation of Article 4, paragraphs 8 and 9, of the Convention; education, training and public awareness; and information and networking, including the setting up of databases.

(e) Development and transfer of technologies, such as difficulties encountered in technology needs assessments, technology information, barriers to technology transfer and implementation, or development and enhancement of endogenous capacities and technologies;

(f) Research and systematic observation, such as data constraints or a lack of equipment;

(g) Education, training and public awareness;

(h) Information and networking, such as opportunities for, and barriers to, free and open exchange of data and information;

(i) Capacity-building.

61. Parties should provide information on all financial resources and technical support for the preparation of their national communications provided by themselves, as well as those received from the Global Environment Facility (GEF), Annex II Parties or bilateral and multilateral institutions.

62. Parties should also provide information on financial resources and technical support provided by the GEF, and where possible from other sources, including the Parties themselves, for other climate change related activities.

XIII. SUBMISSION

63. The information provided in accordance with these guidelines shall be communicated by each Party to the COP in a single document, with an executive summary outlining the information contained in the full document, in both hard copy and electronic formats.

64. Each Party shall submit its national communication in one of the official languages of the United Nations. The executive summary, which is to be of no more than ten pages, shall be translated into English and distributed widely. Parties are also encouraged to submit, to the extent possible and where relevant, English translations of their communications.

65. Additional or supporting information may be supplied through other documents such as a technical annex.

Table 1. National greenhouse gas inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol[1] and greenhouse gas precursors

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	CO_2 emissions (Gg)	CO_2 removals (Gg)	CH_4 (Gg)	N_2O (Gg)	CO (Gg)	NOx (Gg)	NMVOCs (Gg)	SO_x (Gg)
Total national emissions and removals	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1. Energy	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
1. Energy industries	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
2. Manufacturing industries and construction	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
3. Transport	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
4. Other sectors	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
5. Other (please specify)	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels	X		X		X	X	X	X
1. Solid fuels			X		X	X	X	X
2. Oil and natural gas			X		X	X	X	X
2. Industrial processes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
A. Mineral products	X				X	X	X	X
B. Chemical industry	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
C. Metal production	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
D. Other production	X				X	X	X	X
E. Production of halocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride								
F. Consumption of halocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride								
G. Other (please specify)	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
3. Solvent and other product use	X			X			X	
4. Agriculture			X	X	X	X	X	X
A. Enteric fermentation			X					
B. Manure management			X	X			X	
C. Rice cultivation			X				X	
D. Agricultural soils			X	X			X	
E. Prescribed burning of savannahs			X	X	X	X	X	
F. Field burning of agricultural residues			X	X	X	X	X	
G. Other (please specify)			X	X	X	X	X	
5. Land-use change and forestry	X[2]	X[2]	X	X	X	X	X	X
A. Changes in forest and other woody biomass stocks	X[2]	X[2]						
B. Forest and grassland conversion	X		X	X	X	X		
C. Abandonment of managed lands		X						
D. CO_2 emissions and removals from soil	X[2]	X[2]						
E. Other (please specify)	X	X	X	X	X	X		
6. Waste			X	X	X	X	X	X
A. Solid waste disposal on land			X		X		X	
B. Wastewater handling			X	X	X	X	X	
C. Waste incineration					X	X	X	X
D. Other (please specify)			X	X	X	X	X	X
7. Other (please specify)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Memo items								
International bunkers	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Aviation	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
Marine	X		X	X	X	X	X	X
CO_2 emissions from biomass	X							

Notes: Shaded cells do not require entries.

[1] Data to be presented by Parties, to the extent their capacities allow. The following standard indicators may be used, as appropriate, for emissions by sources and removals by sinks of GHGs: **NO** (not occurring) for a gas or source/sink category which does not occur within a country, **NE** (not estimated) for existing emissions and removals which have not been estimated, **NA** (not applicable) for activities in a given source/sink category which do not result in emissions or removals of a specific gas, **IE** (included elsewhere) for emissions and removals estimated but included elsewhere in the inventory; Parties should indicate where the emissions or removals have been included, **C** (confidential) for emissions and removals which could lead to the disclosure of confidential information.

[2] Estimate "net" emissions of CO_2 and place a single number in either the CO_2 emissions or CO_2 removals column, as appropriate. Please note that the sign for uptake/removals is always (-) and for emissions is (+).

Table 2. National greenhouse gas inventory of anthropogenic emissions of HFCs, PFCs and SF_6

GREENHOUSE GAS SOURCE AND SINK CATEGORIES	HFCs[1,2] (Gg)			PFCs[1,2] (Gg)			SF_6[1] (Gg)
	HFC-23	*HFC-134*	*Other (to be added)*	*CF_4*	*C_2F_6*	*Other (to be added)*	
Total national emissions and removals	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
1. Energy							
A. Fuel combustion (sectoral approach)							
1. Energy industries							
2. Manufacturing industries and construction							
3. Transport							
4. Other sectors							
5. Other (please specify)							
B. Fugitive emissions from fuels							
1. Solid fuels							
2. Oil and natural gas							
2. Industrial processes	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
A. Mineral products							
B. Chemical industry							
C. Metal production	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
D. Other production							
E. Production of halocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
F. Consumption of halocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
G. Other (please specify)							
3. Solvent and other product use							
4. Agriculture							
A. Enteric fermentation							
B. Manure management							
C. Rice cultivation							
D. Agricultural soils							
E. Prescribed burning of savannahs							
F. Field burning of agricultural residues							
G. Other (please specify)							
5. Land-use change and forestry							
A. Changes in forest and other woody biomass stocks							
B. Forest and grassland conversion							
C. Abandonment of managed lands							
D. CO_2 emissions and removals from soil							
E. Other (please specify)							
6. Waste							
A. Solid waste disposal on land							
B. Wastewater handling							
C. Waste incineration							
D. Other (please specify)							
7. Other (please specify)	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Memo items							
International bunkers							
Aviation							
Marine							
CO_2 emissions from biomass							

[1] Parties may wish to express HFC, PFC and SF_6 emissions as either potential or actual. Potential emissions should be estimated using the tier 1 approach of the IPCC Guidelines. Actual emissions should be estimated using the tier 2 approach of the IPCC Guidelines.

[2] Parties reporting HFCs and PFCs should provide emission estimates on a gas-by-gas basis, that is, disaggregated estimates by chemical expressed in units of mass (Gg), as indicated in the table (e.g. HFC-23), where information is available. This should be done by inserting a column for each HFC and PFC gas for which emissions do occur in the country. The gases in the column headings are given as examples only. Other gases to be reported in this table include HFC-32, HFC-41, HFC-43-10, HFC-125, HFC-134a, HFC-152a, HFC-43-10mee, HFC-143a, HFC-227ea, HFC-236fa, HFC-245ca, C_3F_8, C_4F_{10}, c-C_4F_8, C_5F_{12}, C_6F_{14}, and any other GHG with high GWP not covered in this list.

Annex II

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

PARTIES

Albania

Ermira FIDA
National Co-ordinator for Climate Change Enabling Activity
Ministry of Environment
Rruga "Durresit", No. 48, Tirana
Phone/s: (355-4) 22-5101
Fax: (355-4) 27-0627 / 22-5101
E-mail/s: mirafida@icc al.eu.org

Antigua and Barbuda

Brian CHALLENGER
Technical Coordinator
Ministry of Public Utilities, Housing, Aviation, Transportation and International Transportation
APUA Headquarters, Cassada Gardens
P.O. Box 415
St. John's
Phone/s: (1-268) 462-3022
Fax: (1-268) 462-2515 / 2516
E-mail/s: challengerbrian@hotmail.com
challengerbrian@antiguabarbuda.net

Argentina

Raúl ESTRADA-OYUELA
Embajador, Representante Especial para Asuntos Medio Ambientales Internacionales
Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores, Comercio Internacional y Culto
Piso 14, Esmeralda 1211
Buenos Aires
Phone/s: (54-11) 4819-7414 / 8023
Fax: (54-11) 4819-7309 / 7413
E-mail/s: eoy@mrecic.gov.ar
eoy@ciudad.com.ar

Carlos RINALDI
Cancilleric Argentina
D.F. Sarmiento 2334 D.C
Buenos Aires
Phone/s: (54-11) 4790-4761
E-mail/s: crinaldi@sinectis.com.ar

Armenia

Diana HARUTYUNYAN
UNDP
Moscovian St. 35, Yerevan
Phone/s: (374-1) 53-4982 / 4472
Fax: (374-1) 53-8187
E-mail/s: diana@nature.am
diana_lilo@yahoo.com

Australia

Jane CARMODY
Assistant Manager
International Climate Change Team
Australian Greenhouse Office
John Gorton Building, King Edward Terrace, Parkes ACT 2600
GPO Box 621, Canberra
Phone/s: (61-2) 6274-1349
Fax: (61-2) 6274-1439
E-mail/s:
jane.carmody@greenhouse.gov.au

Bahamas

Philip WEECH
Chairman, The Bahamas National Climate Change Committee
The Bahamas Environment Science & Technology Commission (BEST)
Office of the Prime Minister
Sir Cecil Wallace Whitfield Centre,
West Bay Street P.O. Box CB 10980
New Providence
Phone/s: (1-242) 327-4691
Fax: (1-242) 327-4626 / 322-7812
E-mail/s: pswbest@hotmail.com
pswbest@batelnet.bs
wcpweech@wsc.com.bs

Bangladesh

Mizanur KAHN
Sustainable Environment Management Program (SEMP)
Department of Environment
E-16 Agasgaou
Dhaka 1207
Phone/s: (880-2) 812-8913 - 4
Fax: (880-2) 812-8914
E-mail/s: mizan@semp-pmu.org
mizan@idubd.org

Bolivia

Oscar PAZ RADA
Coordinador General
Programa Nacional de Cambios Climáticos
Viceministerio de Medio Ambiente, Recursos Naturales y Desarrollo Forestal
Av. 20 de Octubre No. 2230, Esquina Guachalla, Edicio Ex Conavi
Piso 4 Oficina 401
La Paz
Phone/s: (591-2) 242-3497
Fax: (591-2) 242-3497
E-mail/s: pncc.bol@coord.rds.org.bo
oscarpaz2@hotmail.com

Brazil

José MIGUEZ
Coordinator on Global Change
Ministry of Science and Technology
Esplanada dos Ministérios, Bloco E, Sala 244
DF 70067-900 Brasilia
Phone/s: (55-61) 317-7923
Fax: (55-61) 317-7657 / 7571
E-mail/s: miguez@mct.gov.br
mlorena@mct.gov.br

Canada

Helene GICHENJE
Environment Analyst
Environment Division, Policy Branch
Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA)
Phone/s: (819) 953-4327
Fax: (819) 953-5229
E-mail/s:
helene_gichenje@acdi-cida.gc.ca

Chile

Sergio GONZALEZ
Investigador
Departamento de Recursos Naturales y Medio Ambiente
Instituto de Investigaciones Agropecuarias (INIA)
Av. Santa Rosa 11610 Casilla 439
Correo 3
7083150 Santiago
Phone/s: (56-2) 541-7223 ext. 115
(56-2) 635-8659
Fax: (56-2) 541-7667
E-mail/s: sgonzale@platina.inia.cl
sgonzal@ctc.reuna.cl

China

Aimin MA
Deputy Division Director
Office of National Coordination for Addressing Climate Change
State Development Planning Commission
38, S. Yuetan Street 100824
100824 Beijing
Phone/s: (86-10) 6850-1712
Fax: (86-10) 6850-2358 / 2974
E-mail/s: maam@acca21.org.cn
aiminma@yahoo.com

Colombia

Jorge MANRIQUE
Global Climate Change Office
IDEAM
Diagonal 97, No. 17-60 Piso 7
Bogota
Phone/s: (56-1) 635-6007/22
Fax: (56-1) 635-6022
E-mail/s: splinter@tutopia.com
katatori@hotmail.com

Adriana SOTO
Head of the Global Change Office
Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM)
Diagonal 97, # 17-60 (7th floor)
Bogota
Phone/s: (57-1) 635-6261
(57-1) 635-6230 ext 151
Fax: (57-1) 635-6218
E-mail/s: asoto@ideam.gov.co

Cook Islands

Diane MCFADZIEN
National Climate Change Co-ordinator
International Environment Advisory Unit
Environment Service
Tu'anga Taporoporo P.O. Box 371
Rarotonga
Phone/s: (682) 2-1256
Fax: (682) 2-2256
E-mail/s: piccap@oyster.net.ck
diane@oyster.net.ck

Cuba

Luis PAZ CASTRO
Technical Advisor
CENCLIM
Institute of Meteorology
Loma de Casablanca Regla
Habana
Phone/s: (53-7) 867-071
(53-7) 867-0722 to 30
Fax: (53-7) 33-8010
E-mail/s: pazcastro@yahoo.com
lpaz@met.inf.cu

Denmark

Vivi YIENG-KOW
Head of Section
Danish Environmental Protection Agency
Strandgade 29
DK-1401 Copenhagen
Phone/s: (45) 3266-0100 / 0210
Fax: (45) 3392-6837
E-mail/s: vyk@mst.dk

Ecuador

Luis CÁCERES
Coordinador Nacional Sobre Cambios Climáticos
Ministerio del Ambiente
Edificio MAG Oficina 709, Av. Eloy Alfaro N30-350 y Av. Amazonas
Quito
Phone/s: (593-2) 250-8510
Fax: (593 -2) 250-8510 / 292-2747
E-mail/s: lcaceres@ambiente.gov.ec
caceressilva@netscape.net

Egypt

Ahmed AMIN
Director
Tabbin Institute for Metallurgical Studies
P.O. Box 109
Cairo
Phone/s: (202) 501-0170
Fax: (202) 501-0170
E-mail/s: iagelil@idsc.gov.eg
tims@idsc.net.eg

Fiji

Mahendra KUMAR
Associate Professor of Physics
School of Pure & Applied Sciences
University of the South Pacific
Private Mail Bag
Suva
Phone/s: (679) 321-2430
Fax: (679) 330-2548 / 8972
E-mail/s: kumar_m@usp.ac.fj
mahendk@hotmail.com

Finland

Ismo ULVILA
Programme Manager
Finnish Environmental Institute
Kesakatu 6
FIN-02551 Helsinki
Phone/s: (358-9) 4030-0421
(358) 5-0565-8514 (GSM)
E-mail/s: ismo.ulvila@ymparisto.fi
ismo.ulvila@kolumbus.fi

Georgia

Marina SHVANGIRADZE
Executive Secretary
UNDP Project
Department of Hydrometeorology
Tbilisi
Phone/s: (995-32) 94-1580
Fax: (995-32) 94-1536
E-mail/s: mshvangiradze@caucasus.net

Germany

Philipp KNILL
Assistant Head of Division
Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development
Friedrich Ebert-Allee 40
53113 Bonn
Phone/s: (49-228) 535-3694
Fax: (49-228) 535-3755
E-mail/s: knill@bmz.bund.de

Elisabeth MAUSOLF
Climate Change Expert
Deutsche Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit - GTZ
Dag-Hammarskjold-Weg 1-5
Postfach 5180
65726 Eschborn
Phone/s: (49-6196) 79-0
Fax: (49-6196) 79-6320
E-mail/s: elizabeth.mausolf@gtz.de

Lambert SCHNEIDER
Oeko-Institute e.V.
Novalisstrasse 10
10115 Berlin
Phone/s: (49-30) 2804-8674
Fax: (49-30) 2804-8688
E-mail/s: l.schneider@oeko.de

Ghana

Philip ACQUAH
Project Co-ordinator
Climate Change Enabling Activity
Environment Protection Agency
No. 4, 5th Link Road, Cantonments
P.O. Box 9715
Kotoka International Airport
Accra
Phone/s: (233-21) 77-7485 / 66-4697
Fax: (233-21) 66-2690
E-mail/s: pacquah333@yahoo.com
philipandbarbara@idngh.com

India

Subodh SHARMA
Adviser and National Project Director (NATCOM)
Ministry of Environment and Forests
Paryavaran Bhawan, Lodhi Road
110003 New Delhi
Phone/s: (91-11) 436-0861
(91-11) 687-4633 (home)
Fax: (91-11) 436-2551 / 0678
E-mail/s: subodh14@yahoo.com
ssharma@menf.delhi.nic.in

Japan

Sayo YAMAUCHI
Senior Advisor to the Ambassador
Embassy of Japan to Germany
Hiroshimastrasse 6
10785 Berlin
Phone/s: (49-030) 21094-403
Fax: (49-030) 21094-221
E-mail/s: sayo.yamauchi@mofa.go.jp
sayoy@usa.net

Kenya

Emily OJOO-MASSAWA
Project Coordinator
National Environment Secretariat
P.O. Box 67839, Nairobi
Phone/s: (254-2) 22-9261
(254-2) 21-0379/24-3088
Fax: (254-2) 21-0379 / 24-8851
E-mail/s: climate@nbnet.co.ke
emassawa@hotmail.com

Malaysia

Ah Kee CHAN
Director
Climate Division
Malaysian Meteorological Service
Jalan Sultan
46667 Petaling Jaya
Phone/s: (603) 7956-3225
Fax: (603) 7955-0964 / 7956-3621
E-mail/s: cak@kjc.gov.my
chanak@pd.jaring.my
chan_a_k@hotmail.com

Morocco

Rajae CHAFIL
National Co-ordinator of
National Communication
Ministry of Environment
36, ave Al Abtal Agdal
Rabat
Phone/s: (212-37) 77-2658 / 2635
Fax: (212-37) 77-2658 / 0875
E-mail/s: chafil1@hotmail.com
chafil1@caramail.com

Netherlands

Henk BOSCH
Advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Dutch Government Support Group for Energy and Environment
IJsseldijk Noord 88
2935 BJ Ouderkerk a/d IJsel
Phone/s: (31-180) 68-7001 / 7002
Fax: (31-180) 68-7003
E-mail/s: Henk.Bosch@hccnet.nl

Jaap ROOIMANS
Senior Policy Officer - Climate, Energy and Environmental Technology Division
Development Cooperation Department
Ministry of Foreign Affairs
P.O. Box 20061
NL-2500 EB The Hague
Phone/s: (31-70) 348-6519
Fax: (31-70) 348-4303
E-mail/s: ja.rooimans@minbuza.nl

Nigeria

Anthony ADEGBULUGBE
Centre for Energy Research and Development
Obafemi Awolowo University Ife
Ife, Osun State
Phone/s: (234-1) 497-7845
Fax: (234-1) 497-6680
E-mail/s: heptagon@nova.net.ng
heptagonv@hotmail.com

Norway

Jonas VEVATNE
Higher Executive Officer
Ministry of Environment
Åmotlia 11 -1389
Phone/s: (47) 6690-5528
(47) 2224-5739 / 6003
Fax: (47) 2224-9580 / 9581
E-mail/s: jones.vevatne@md.dep.no
jonasmu@start.no

Pakistan

Imran HABIB AHMAD
Section Officer (GEF/Climate Change)
Ministry of Environment, Local Government and Rural Development
Islamabad
Phone/s: (92-51) 225-4000
Fax: (92-51) 225-4000
E-mail/s: ihahmad@hotmail.com
imran@alumni.brandeis.edu

Panama

Rene LOPEZ
National Programme on Climate Change
UNDP - Global Environment Facility
ANAM
P.O. Box 873372
Panama
Phone/s: (507) 317-0125 / 0053 / 0057
Fax: (507) 317-0127
E-mail/s: rene.lopez@pnccpanama.cc

Paraguay

Lilian PORTILLO
Directora
Programa De Cambio Climático
Secretaria del Ambiente
Madame Lynch No. 3500 casi Primer Presidente
Asunción
Phone/s: (595-21) 61-5809
(595) 981-454-664
Fax: (595-21) 61-5809 / 5806 / 5807
E-mail/s: lilianportillo@hotmail.com
glgonzal@telesurf.com.py
lportillo@seam.gov.py
pncc@seam.gov.py

Philippines

Amelia SUPETRAN
Head
Inter-Agency Committee on Climate Change Secretariat
Department of Environment and Natural Resources
Environmental Management Bureau
99-101 Kamias Rd., Quezon City
Phone/s: (63-2) 927-0224
Fax: (63-2) 927-0224
E-mail/s: amelia.supetran@undp.org

Jose T. VILLARIN
Head
Climate Studies Division
Manila Observatory
P.O. Box 122-1144
1101 Quezon City
Phone/s: (63-2) 426-5921
Fax: (63-2) 426-6141
E-mail/s: jett@admu.edu.ph

Rwanda

Jean Claude BIROLIMANA
Education, Politique et Sensibilisation
Ministry of Lands, Human Re-settlement and Environmental Protection
Minitere P.O. Box 3502
Kigali
Phone/s: (250) 51-7563
Fax: (250) 8-2629 / 2624
E-mail/s: cbirora@yahoo.fr

Senegal

Isabelle NIANG-DIOP
Department of Geology
Science and Technology Faculty
University C.A. Diop
Dakar-Fann
Phone/s: (221) 825-0736
Fax: (221) 824-6318
E-mail/s: isabelle@enda.sn

Slovakia

Ivan MOJIK
Director
Department of Air Protection
Ministry of the Environment
Námestie Ludovíta Stura 1
SL-812 35
Bratislava
Phone/s: (421-7) 5956-2220
Fax: (421-7) 5956-2662 / 2031
E-mail/s: mojik.ivan@lifeenv.gov.sk

Spain

Teresa Ribera RODRÍGUEZ
Jefe Area de Cumplimiento y Desarrollo
Oficina Española de Cambio Climático
Ministerio de Medio Ambiente
C/Alcalá 92
28071 Madrid
Phone/s: (34-91) 436-1487 / 1496
Fax: (34-91) 597-5857 / 5931
E-mail/s: teresa.ribera@oecc.mma.es

Switzerland

Othmar SCHWANK
Managing Director
INFRAS Consulting Group for Policy
Analysis and Implementation
Gerechtigkeitsgasse 20
CH-8039 Zürich
Phone/s: (411) 205-9520
Fax: (411) 205-9599
E-mail/s: othmar.schwank@infras.ch

Thailand

Vute WANGWACHARAKUL
Assistant Professor
Faculty of Economics, Department of
Agricultural and Resource Economics
Kasetsart University
50 Paholyothin Rd. 10900
Bangkok
Phone/s: (66-2) 942-8649 ext. 121
(66-2) 942-8650/51 ext. 121
Fax: (66-2) 942-8047
E-mail/s: fecovww@ku.ac.th

Togo

Ayité-Lô AJAVON
Director
Atmospheric Chemistry Laboratory
FDS/Universite de Lomé
B.P. 1515, Lome
Phone/s: (228) 225-5094
(228) 226-9170
Fax: (228) 225-8595
E-mail/s: noajavon@tg.refer.org
sossiayite@hotmail.com

Uganda

Philip GWAGE
Assistant Commissioner
Department of Meteorology
P.O. Box 7025, Kampala
Phone/s: (256-41) 25-1798 / 23-3559
Fax: (256-41) 25-1797
E-mail/s: ugandmet@infocom.co.ug
meteoug@infocomco.ug

United Arab Emirates

Al-Waleed EL-MALIK
Legal Advisor
Ministry of Petroleum and
Mineral Resources
P.O. Box 59, Abu Dhabi
Phone/s: (971-2) 608-9227
Fax: (971-2) 666-9453/665-5717
E-mail/s: wmalik.mopmr@uae.gov.ae

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Beverly DARKIN
Climate Change Team
Foreign and Commonwealth Office
King Charles Street, London
Phone/s: (44-207) 270-3917
Fax: (44-207) 270-4076
E-mail/s: beverley.darkin@fco.gov.uk

United Republic of Tanzania

Richard MUYUNGI
Assistant Director, Impact Assessment
Environment Division
Vice President's Office
1st Floor, IPS Building
P.O. Box 5380, Dar-es-Salaam
Phone/s: (255) 222-11-8416/ 3983
Fax: (255) 222-11-3856 / 12-5297
E-mail/s: vpodoe@intafrica.com
tanzania37@hotmail.com

United States of America

Clare BREIDENICH
Environmental Protection Agency
Washington, D.C.
Phone/s: (1-202) 564-4029
E-mail/s:
breidenich.cr@epamail.epa.gov

Toral PATEL-WEYNAND
OES/Office of Global Change
U.S. Department of State
Rm 4330 OES/EGC
Washington, D.C. 20520
Phone/s: (1-202) 647-3934
Fax: (1-202) 647-0191
E-mail/s: patel-weynandto@state.gov

Uruguay

Virginia SENA CIANCI
Climate Change Unit
National Enviornment Directorate
Rincon 422, Piso 3
11000 Montevideo
Phone/s: (598-2) 917-0222 / 0752
Fax: (598-2) 916-1895
E-mail/s: vsena@adinet.com.uy

ORGANIZATIONS

Global Environment Facility

Avani VAISH
Capacity Development Manager
Global Environment Facility
1818 H Street, NW
Washington, D.C.
U.S.A.
Phone/s: (1-202) 473-4647
Fax: (1-202) 522-3240 / 3245
E-mail/s: avaish@worldbank.org

United Nations Environment Programme

Ravi SHARMA
Task Manager, Climate Change
Enabling Activities
Division of Policy Development
and Law
United Nations Environment
Programme
P.O. Box 30552
Nairobi
Kenya
Phone/s: (254-2) 62-4215
Fax: (254-2) 62-4324
E-mail/s: Ravi.Sharma@unep.org

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NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS FROM PARTIES NOT INCLUDED IN ANNEX I TO THE CONVENTION

WORK OF THE CONSULTATIVE GROUP OF EXPERTS ON NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS FROM PARTIES NOT INCLUDED IN ANNEX I TO THE CONVENTION

Report of the Workshop of the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention

Note by the secretariat

CONTENTS

		Paragraphs	Page
I.	INTRODUCTION	1 - 5	3
	A. Mandate	1 - 4	3
	B. Scope of the report	5	3
II.	PROCEEDINGS	6 - 13	3
III.	DISCUSSIONS	14 - 52	4
	A. Work of the CGE task groups	14	4
	B. Technical and financial constraints affecting the completion of initial national communications by selected non-Annex I Parties	15	5
	C. Conclusions and recommendations of the workshop	16 - 52	6

		Paragraphs	Page
	Annexes		
I.	Agenda		11
II.	List of participants		13

I. INTRODUCTION

A. Mandate

1. At its seventh session, the Conference of the Parties (COP), by its decision 31/CP.7, decided that the Consultative Group of Experts on National Communications from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention (CGE) shall have the objective of improving the preparation of national communications by non-Annex I Parties (FCCC/CP/2001/13/Add.4).

2. The COP further decided that, in addition to the mandate contained in the annex to decision 8/CP.5 (FCCC/CP/1999/6/Add.1), the CGE shall identify and assess technical problems and constraints that have affected the preparation of initial national communications by Parties that have yet to complete them and shall also provide input to the draft improved guidelines for the preparation of national communications by non-Annex I Parties.

3. By the same decision, the COP decided that the CGE shall conduct two workshops in the year 2002, with the objective of sharing experiences to ensure adequate coverage of the issues referred to in paragraph 2 above. This is the report of the first of the two workshops.

4. The subsidiary bodies may wish to take note of the report, and provide further guidance to the CGE on the conduct of its work.

B. Scope of the report

5. This document contains a summary of the issues, technical problems and constraints relating to the preparation of national communications, in particular those that have affected the preparation of initial national communications by Parties that have yet to complete them (section II) and the discussions that followed on the preparation of various elements of a national communication by non-Annex I Parties, including recommendations for the improvement of the UNFCCC guidelines for the preparation of national communications from non-Annex I Parties (section III).

II. PROCEEDINGS

6. The CGE workshop was held in Bonn, Germany, from 10 to 12 April 2002. A total of 45 experts representing 41 Parties and two organizations[1] participated in the workshop. The workshop was supported with funding from the governments of the Netherlands, Switzerland and the United States of America, and the Federal Republic of Germany through the Bonn Fund.

7. The workshop was chaired by Mr. Philip Weech (Bahamas), in his capacity as the current Chairman of the CGE. In welcoming the experts to the workshop, he recalled that the CGE had made considerable progress in the discharge of its work aimed at improving the process of preparation of national communications by non-Annex I Parties during the period 2000 to 2002. He also noted the excellent support provided by the secretariat to the CGE in conducting its work in an expeditious manner.

8. Mr. Weech noted that, since the completion of the CGE report (FCCC/SBI/2001/15) based on 50 national communications, submitted to the fifteenth sessions of the subsidiary bodies, the CGE, using its task groups on national greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories, vulnerability and adaptation assessment and research and systematic observation, GHG abatement, and education, training and public awareness, had

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[1] See the list of participants in annex II to this document.

examined 27 additional initial national communications submitted to the secretariat as at 31 December 2001,[2] in accordance with its terms of reference.

9. He reminded participants of the objectives of the workshop, which included sharing experience relating to the preparation of national communications submitted so far, and facilitating the identification of technical problems and constraints affecting the preparation of initial national communications by Parties that have yet to complete them. The workshop would also assist the CGE in providing its initial input to the draft improved guidelines for the preparation of national communications by non-Annex I Parties, prepared by the secretariat.

10. Four working group sessions were convened.[3] These working groups were facilitated by the coordinators of the CGE task groups and rapporteurs nominated by each of the working groups. Cross-cutting issues of information and networking and financial and technical needs and constraints, capacity-building and technology transfer were considered in each of the working groups as they related to their respective themes.

11. The workshop first focused on the presentation of reports by the coordinators of each of the CGE task groups based on their examination of main issues, problems and constraints relating to the preparation of the various elements of 27 national communications referred to in paragraph 8 above. Presentations were then made by seven of those Parties that had received funding more than three years ago and are yet to complete their national communications. Their presentations covered problems and constraints that have affected the preparation of their initial national communication. The Parties in question were Albania, Brazil, Fiji, Islamic Republic of Iran, Papua New Guinea,[4] Paraguay[5] and South Africa. Working groups went on to discuss their experience relating to the preparation of different elements of the national communication including the consideration of the draft guidelines. Finally, a closing plenary provided an opportunity for the working groups to present their main findings, conclusions and recommendations.

12. The recommendations of the working groups on improvements to the draft guidelines constituted the initial input by the CGE to the proposed improved guidelines for the preparation of national communications by non-Annex I Parties, pursuant to decision 31/CP.7, paragraph 3(b).

13. The participants had for their consideration as background information presentations and reports of the CGE and its task groups and the presentations by experts from non-Annex I Parties that have not yet completed their initial national communications. In addition, the third compilation and synthesis of 52 initial national communications (FCCC/SBI/2001/14/Add.1), the preliminary compilation and synthesis of 27 newly submitted initial national communications and the draft guidelines for the preparation of national communications by non-Annex I Parties, prepared by the secretariat, were provided.

III. DISCUSSIONS

A. Work of the CGE task groups

14. Presentations by the CGE task group coordinators covering information contained in the 27 additional national communications indicated that many of the issues, problems and constraints faced by

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[2] Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Bahamas, Barbados, Botswana, Burundi, Chad, Colombia, Congo, Cuba, Dominica, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guatemala, Haiti, Maldives, Mongolia, Morocco, Nicaragua, Niue, Panama, Peru, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Lucia, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago and Tunisia.

[3] See the agenda in annex I to this document.

[4] Papua New Guinea had submitted its initial national communication three weeks before the workshop.

[5] Paraguay submitted its initial national communication at the workshop.

non-Annex I Parties were similar to those that had been analysed and included in the previous reports of the CGE. These problems and constraints include the lack of activity data and emission factors, the lack of human and institutional capacity and the inadequacy of financial resources and technical support. However, in addition to these problems and constraints, the CGE also identified the following:

(a) Many Parties reported on emissions of sulphur dioxide (SO_2). Some Parties designed and used their own methods to estimate emissions of carbon dioxide (CO_2) from electricity generation in the energy sector and from the land-use change and forestry sector. One Party used the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Good Practice Guidance and Uncertainty Management in National Greenhouse Gas Inventories to estimate CO_2 emissions from clinker production;

(b) Vulnerability and adaptation issues are of major concern to non-Annex I Parties. Information provided indicated that further work is needed on integrated impact assessments (e.g. drawing linkages and/or dependencies between sectors) and on the evaluation and costing of adaptation options;

(c) Information presented on research and systematic observation indicated that many Parties have participated in a number of regional and global research networks and observing systems. Some Parties also indicated their plans to undertake specific scientific research on various climate change issues including the impacts, vulnerability and adaptation;

(d) Information provided by non-Annex I Parties on GHG abatement varied considerably. However, most Parties prepared their analysis based either on the national inventories or on socio-economic scenarios and many provided information on policy instruments and regulations (e.g. in forestry) which would contribute to mitigating climate change;

(e) Information on climate change education, training and public awareness was provided in varying levels of detail by many Parties. Most Parties did not provide any information on the number of sufficiently trained scientific and technical personnel. However, one Party (Cuba) indicated that it has sufficiently trained scientific and technical experts that will enable it to fully participate in the future processes of the UNFCCC;

(f) The reporting of information relating to financial and technical needs and constraints was an important element of the national communication process. Many Parties indicated their financial and technical needs to improve their capacities for formulating plans and policies to facilitate the integration and translation of climate change issues into sustainable development programmes.

B. Technical and financial constraints affecting the completion of initial national communications by selected non-Annex I Parties

15. Experts from the seven Parties referred to in paragraph 11 above made presentations on the problems and constraints that have affected the preparation of their initial national communications. From the presentations and the discussions that followed, it was clear that many of the technical problems and constraints affecting the preparation of initial national communications by non-Annex I Parties that had yet to complete them were similar to those that had been identified by those non-Annex I Parties that had already submitted them. However, a number of additional problems and constraints were noted in these presentations:

(a) The application of the modalities for the nationally executed programmes of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) not only inhibited the expeditious implementation of the activities for the preparation of initial national communication, but also contributed to the lack of clarity over the roles and responsibilities of, and cooperation between the UNDP Country Office, as an

implementing agency, and the national executing agency. The application of these modalities for nationally executed programmes by UNDP was in many cases contrary to the expedited procedures of the Global Environment Facility (GEF) for the preparation of initial national communications;

(b) The level of funding provided and the period allowed for the preparation of the initial national communication was not sufficient and in many cases, was not commensurate with the desire of some Parties to provide adequate information in the initial national communication;

(c) In many cases, the preparation of the initial national communication is a new activity which means that those who are responsible for this activity have had no prior experience. This can lead to, inter alia, low priority and commitment given by the relevant government agencies to the issue of climate change, lack of specific climate change expertise, poor coordination amongst government agencies and poor accessibility to relevant information;

(d) Problems related to changes in political structures and leadership (e.g. a change in government and leaders) can affect the institutional arrangements, thereby affecting the preparation of initial national communications.

C. Conclusions and recommendations of the workshop

16. The experts at the workshop, taking into account the presentations of the CGE task groups, selected non-Annex I Parties and background information provided by the secretariat, identified and discussed further issues, problems and constraints that have affected the preparation of national communications by non-Annex I Parties, and concluded that they are similar to those included in the previous reports of the CGE. Experts discussed and agreed on the following conclusions and recommendations.

1. National greenhouse gas inventories

17. The participants at the CGE workshop acknowledged the validity of the issues, problems and recommendations related to GHG inventories contained in document FCCC/SBI/2001/INF.1. They agreed that there were however additional issues, problems and constraints that reflect the current situation relating to the preparation of national GHG inventories of non-Annex I Parties. These issues, problems and constraints are summarized below.

Institutional issues: preparation and reporting of inventories

18. The experts indicated that collection of activity data for the preparation of national GHG inventories provides the opportunity to integrate climate change issues into existing economic development plans.

Recommendations

19. The experts at the workshop considered that the appointment and designation of well-resourced technical coordinators or secretariats or technical focal points with a clear set of mandates is necessary for the preparation of national communications and national GHG inventories.

20. The experts insisted that national experts should be engaged and utilized in developing projects to collect activity data and develop country-specific emission factors in the relevant country-specific source categories (e.g. sugar cane processing, hydroelectric dams and fisheries). The methodologies used to collect and develop country-specific emission factors, and the results derived, should be published and included in the IPCC database.

Methodological issues: revised 1996 IPCC Guidelines

21. The experts noted that non-Annex I Parties generally did not use both sectoral and reference approaches to estimate and report on CO_2 emissions from fuel combustion. In the few cases where these two approaches were used, no explanation of any large differences between the two approaches was given.

Recommendations

22. In the light of the finding mentioned in paragraph 21, the experts suggested that non-Annex I Parties should be encouraged to estimate and report the emissions of CO_2 from fuel combustion using both the sectoral and reference approaches, and to explain any large differences between these approaches.

Recommendations for the improvement of the UNFCCC guidelines

23. The participants suggested that Parties should be encouraged to describe the procedures and arrangements undertaken to collect and archive data for the preparation of national GHG inventories, including information on the responsibilities of the institutions involved.

2. Vulnerability and adaptation assessment

24. The experts recognized a number of factors that have affected the preparation of vulnerability and adaptation assessments. These factors included: the lack of and difficulties with accessing funds from the GEF and other donor agencies, the low level of priority accorded to vulnerability and adaptation by policy makers at the highest levels of government, political instability, lack of national inter-agency cooperation and the lack of relevant data.

Methodological issues

25. The experts noted that socio-economic scenarios were useful when they were linked to climate change scenarios (including baselines). However the methodologies for assessing vulnerability and adaptation were considered to be weak for the health, tourism, water, energy and agriculture sectors.

26. The experts further noted that information on formulation of adaptation analysis, which includes evaluation and prioritization of adaptation options through cost-estimation and cost-efficiency analysis, was not evident in the national communications.

Recommendations

27. The experts suggested that Parties should be encouraged to provide more detailed baseline information in their vulnerability and adaptation assessments.

28. The experts also identified a need for appropriate tools and capacity to formulate adaptation strategies and measures, which could also be achieved through the preparation of national adaptation programmes of action (NAPA), adaptation policy frameworks and other similar programmes and policies. They further stressed that "no regret' options for adaptation should be emphasized.

Recommendations for the improvement of the UNFCCC guidelines

29. The experts at the workshop acknowledged that the draft guidelines on vulnerability and adaptation prepared by the secretariat provided an instructive framework for reporting of information on this issue. The experts recommended that the guidelines for the preparation of national communications

in general and for the preparation of vulnerability and adaptation assessment in particular should be simple, clear, focused and non-prescriptive.

30. The experts at the workshop were of the view that the implementation of the draft guidelines on reporting of information on vulnerability and adaptation would substantially increase the need for additional financial, technical and human resources.

31. The experts recommended that the draft guidelines on vulnerability and adaptation should be translated into all languages of the United Nations to enhance their utility.

32. The experts further noted that it is not possible to distinguish between the impacts of climate variability and climate change, so it is difficult to separate information relating to the impacts of current climate variability from information pertaining to impacts of climate change.

3. Greenhouse gas abatement

33. The experts at the workshop generally concurred with the conclusions and recommendations of the CGE workshops held between May 2000 and March 2001 on issues relating to GHG abatement.

34. In considering the information on GHG abatement provided in the 27 recently completed initial national communications, the experts noted that there was a tendency to include information on GHG abatement in a separate chapter within the national communication.

35. The experts noted that although there is no common framework for reporting on abatement options, most Parties provided information by sectors, including issues such as assumptions, scenarios, potential measures and policy investments. Only a few Parties reported on the status of abatement activities (for example, planned, ongoing or completed).

36. The experts noted that for many Parties the data available to undertake abatement analysis were incompatible with the data input requirements of the models used by some Parties and that the lack of institutional and project management expertise was a significant barrier to the implementation of potential GHG abatement options.

Recommendations

37. Those Parties that wish to carry out detailed abatement analysis are encouraged to consider the linkages between the emissions inventory and the assessment of the abatement options.

38. The experts noted with appreciation the UNFCCC technology clearinghouse web site (http://ttclear.unfccc.com/ttclear/security/UserLogin.jsp), which provides information on abatement technology, amongst other topics. The experts recommended that the CGE should review the section on abatement technology and evaluate its utility. The experts further recommended that the secretariat should invite Parties to provide feedback on the usefulness of the section on abatement technology.

Recommendations for the improvement of the UNFCCC guidelines

39. The participants recommended that there should be a clear definition of the terms "abatement" and "mitigation" in the new guidelines. They suggested that the guidelines should also provide improved guidance for reporting on the status of abatement options (e.g. planned, ongoing and/or implemented).

4. Research and systematic observation

40. In implementing decisions 14/CP.4 and 5/CP.5 on research and systematic observation, particular emphasis should be placed on the data needed for vulnerability and adaptation assessments, including the monitoring of climate change by using coral reefs as surrogate indicators of climate change.

41. There is a need to develop national climate change research programmes for the development of climate change scenarios, modelling, socio-economic and integrated assessments, and assessing the impacts of climate change on large-scale ocean-atmosphere circulation phenomena such as El Niño-Southern Oscillation and extreme events.

42. There is a need for better communication and dissemination of information from the climate change research community to the public at large.

5. Education, training and public awareness

43. The experts at the workshop acknowledged that many Parties already had existing initiatives and future plans to incorporate climate change into formal education programmes. Some Parties reported that they are using expertise within their universities and research institutions for these activities.

44. Training of scientific, technical and managerial personnel on climate change issues and enhancing their capacity to formulate climate change-related project proposals was considered by many Parties as an important element in the implementation of the Convention.

45. Raising public awareness on climate change issues is an important factor in enhancing public and other stakeholder participation and involvement in implementing climate change activities and programmes.

Recommendations for the improvement of the UNFCCC guidelines

46. The participants made several recommendations to the CGE on the draft guidelines for reporting on education, training and public awareness. These included the need:

(a) To make a reference to Article 6 of the Convention;

(b) To report on regional and/or subregional initiatives relating to education, training and public awareness;

(c) To include "non-formal" education.

6. Cross-cutting issues

47. Several recommendations relating to cross-cutting issues of information and networking and information relating to national climate change programmes in the draft guidelines were made by the participants of the workshop, including:

(a) The scope for reporting on information and networking could be broadened to cover other activities envisaged under Article 4, paragraph 1 of the Convention;

(b) There is a need to include a reference in the draft guidelines to the relationship between climate change and sustainable development programmes.

7. Financial and technical needs and constraints

National greenhouse gas inventories

48. Adequate funding should be provided for the preparation and updating of inventories, including those for country-specific emissions source categories on a systematic basis within the context of the preparation of national communications. Support should also be provided for the development of regional and subregional projects for the collection of activity data and development of emission factors.

Vulnerability and adaptation assessment

49. The level of funding from the GEF and other agencies for national communications needs to be increased significantly to allow for more comprehensive assessment of vulnerability and adaptation.

Greenhouse gas abatement

50. In order to improve the quality of studies and to facilitate the formulation and reporting of GHG abatement options, the participants reaffirmed the need for adequate financial and technological support for institutional strengthening as well as capacity-building in the use of methodologies, data acquisition and management, and development of mitigation scenarios. They also recommended that these needs should be taken into account in the implementation of the relevant decisions of the COP, including decisions 2/CP.7, 4/CP.7 and 7/CP.7.

51. The participants also noted with appreciation the additional guidance to an operating entity of the financial mechanism provided by the COP in its decision 6/CP.7 to provide financial resources to developing country Parties to develop and implement, as appropriate, prioritized projects identified in their national communications and recommended that the implementation of this decision should be expedited.

52. The participants noted with appreciation the establishment by decision 7/CP.7 of a special climate change fund to support and finance activities in areas including energy, transport, industry, agriculture, forestry and waste management.

Annex I

AGENDA

Wednesday, 10 April 2002

0830 – 0900	Registration and payment of DSA
0900 – 0910	Welcome and opening address *(Ms. Martha Perdomo, UNFCCC secretariat)*
0910 – 0920	Objective and procedures of the workshop (*Mr. Philip Weech*, Chairman of the CGE)
PLENARY I	
0920 – 0930	Adoption of the agenda and administrative matters
0930 – 1100	Presentations of the CGE task group reports on:

(a) Greenhouse gas inventories *(Mr. Ayité-lo Ajavon - Togo)*
(b) Vulnerability and adaptation assessment and research and systematic observation *(Ms. Isabelle Niang-Diop - Senegal)*
(c) Abatement *(Ms. Laurraine Lotter - South Africa)*
(d) Education, training and public awareness *(UNFCCC secretariat on behalf of Ms. Julia Martinez - Mexico)*
(e) Information and networking and financial and technical support *(Mr. Brian Challenger - Antigua and Barbuda)*

1100 – 1120	Coffee break
1120 – 1300	Presentation and discussion of problems and constraints of some non-Annex I Parties that have yet to submit their national communications:

(a) Albania *(Ms. Ermira Fida)*
(b) Brazil *(Mr. Jose Miguez)*
(c) Fiji *(Mr. Mahendra Kumar)*
(d) Papua New Guinea *(Ms. Gwendoline Sissiou)*

1300 – 1400	Lunch
1400 – 1450	Presentation and discussion (continued)

(a) Islamic Republic of Iran *(Mr. Mohamed Soltanieh)*
(b) South Africa *(Ms. Laurraine Lotter)*
(c) Paraguay *(Ms. Lilian Portillo)*

1450 – 1500	Guidance for working groups and selection of rapporteurs
1500 – 1520	Coffee break
1520 – 1800	Working group sessions

(a) GHG inventories, including capacity-building, financial and technical support, information and networking
(Facilitator: Mr. Ayité-lo Ajavon – Togo;
Rapporteur: Mr. Philip Acquah – Ghana)

(b) Vulnerability and adaptation, and research and systematic observation, including transfer of technology, capacity-building, financial and technical support, information and networking
(Facilitator: Ms. Isabelle Niang-Diop - Senegal
Rapporteur: Mr. Mahendra Kumar - Fiji)

(c) Abatement, including transfer of technology, capacity-building, financial and technical support, information and networking
(Facilitator: Ms. Laurraine Lotter – South Africa;
Rapporteur: Mr. Vute Wangwacharakul - Thailand)

(d) Education, training and public awareness, including capacity-building, financial and technical support, information and networking
(Facilitator: Mr. Brian Challenger – Antigua and Barbuda;
Rapporteur: Ms. Diane McFadzien – Cook Islands)

Thursday, 11 April 2002

0900 – 1030	Continuation of working group sessions
1030 – 1050	Coffee break
1050 – 1300	Working group sessions
1300 – 1400	Lunch
1400 – 1600	Working group sessions
1600 – 1620	Coffee break
1620 – 1800	Working Group sessions to prepare conclusions

Friday, 12 April 2002

0900 – 0930	Guidance for working groups to consider the draft revised guidelines for the preparation of national communications by non-Annex I Parties *(Mr. Philip Weech - Chairman of the CGE)*
0930 – 1030	Working group sessions to consider draft revised guidelines
1030 – 1050	Coffee break
1050 – 1300	Working group sessions
1300 – 1400	Lunch
1400 – 1500	Working group sessions
1500 – 1640	Report writing: drafting groups, comprising the coordinators and rapporteurs of the working groups and staff of the UNFCCC secretariat, will draft the report of the session
1640 – 1700	Coffee break

PLENARY II

1700 – 1730	Presentations of conclusions by working groups
1730 – 1800	Consideration and adoption of the workshop report *(Chairman of the CGE)*

Annex II

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

PARTIES

Albania

Ermira FIDA
National Co-ordinator for Climate Change Enabling Activity
Ministry of Environment
Rruga "Durresit", No. 48, Tirana
Phone/s: (355-4) 22-5101
Fax: (355-4) 27-0627/ 22-5101
E-mail/s: mirafida@icc.al.eu.org

Antigua and Barbuda

Brian CHALLENGER
Technical Coordinator
Ministry of Public Utilities, Housing, Aviation, Transportation and International Transportation
APUA Headquarters, Cassada Gardens
P.O. Box 415, St. John's
Phone/s: (1-268) 462-3021
Fax: (1-268) 462-2515 / 2516
E-mail/s: challengerbrian@hotmail.com
challengerbrian@antiguabarbuda.net

Argentina

Carlos RINALDI
Cancillería Argentina
D.F. Sarmiento 2334 D.C
Buenos Aires
Phone/s: (54-11) 4790-4761
E-mail/s: crinaldi@sinectis.com.ar

Armenia

Diana HARUTYUNYAN
UNDP
Moscovian St. 35Yerevan
Phone/s: (374-1) 53-4982 / 5572
Fax: (374-1) 53-8187
E-mail/s: diana@nature.am

Bahamas

Philip WEECH
Chairman, The Bahamas National Climate Change Committee
The Bahamas Environment Science & Technology Commission (BEST)
Office of the Prime Minister
Sir Cecil Wallace Whitfield Centre, West Bay Street
P.O. Box CB 10980
New Providence
Phone/s: (1-242) 327-4691
Fax: (1-242) 327-4626 / 322-7812
E-mail/s: pswbest@hotmail.com

Belize

Carlos FULLER
Chief Meteorologist
National Meteorological Service
P.O. Box 717
Belize City
Phone/s: (501) 25-2012
Fax: (501) 25-2101
E-mail/s: cccbze@btl.net
cfuller@btl.net

Brazil

José MIGUEZ
Coordinator on Global Change
Ministry of Science and Technology
Esplanada dos Ministérios
Bloco E, Sala 240
DF 70067-700 Brasilia
Phone/s: (55-61) 317-7923
Fax: (55-61) 317-7657 / 7571
E-mail/s: miguez@mct.gov.br
mlorena@mct.gov.br

Chile

Sergio GONZALEZ
Investigador
Departamento de Recursos Naturales y Medio Ambiente
Instituto de Investigaciones Agropecuarias (INIA)
Av. Santa Rosa 11610 Casilla 439
Correo 3
7083150 Santiago
Phone/s: (56-2) 541-7223 ext. 233
(56-2) 635-8659
Fax: (56-2) 541-7667
E-mail/s: sgonzale@platina.inia.cl
sgonzal@ctc.reuna.cl

China

Aimin MA
Deputy Division Director
Office of National Coordination for Addressing Climate Change
State Development Planning Commission
38, S. Yuetan Street 100824
100824 Beijing
Phone/s: (86-10) 6850-1712
Fax: (86-10) 6850-2358/2974
E-mail/s: maam@acca21.org.cn
aiminma@yahoo.com

Colombia

Jorge MANRIQUE
Global Climate Change Office
IDEAM
Diagonal 97, No. 17-60 Piso 7
Bogota
Phone/s: (56-1) 635-6007/22
Fax: (56-1) 635-6022
E-mail/s: splinter@tutopia.com
kataton@hotmail.com

Adriana SOTO
Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM)
Diagonal 97, # 17-60 (7th floor)
Bogota
Phone/s: (57-1) 635-6261 / 6230
Fax: (57-1) 635-6218
E-mail/s: asoto@ideam.gov.co

Cook Islands

Diane MCFADZIEN
National Climate Change Co-ordinator
International Environment Advisory Unit
Environment Service
Tu'anga Taporoporo
P.O. Box 371, Rarotonga
Phone/s: (682) 2-1256
Fax: (682) 2-2256
E-mail/s: piccap@oyster.net.ck
diane@oyster.net.ck

Cuba

Luis PAZ CASTRO
Technical Advisor
CENCLIM
Institute of Meteorology
Loma de Casablanca Regla
Habana
Phone/s: (53-7) 57-0721
(53-7) 867-0722 to 30
Fax: (53-7) 33-8010
E-mail/s: pazcastro@yahoo.com
lpaz@met.inf.cu

Dominican Republic

Juan MANCEBO
Ave. 27 de Febrero Esquina
Tidarente,Edificio Plaza Merengue
Suite 202 Ensanche Naco
Santo Domingo
Phone/s: (809) 472-0626
Fax: (809) 472-0631
E-mail/s: jmancebo48@hotmail.com
jmancebo16@yahoo.com
juan.mancebo@codetel.net.do

Ecuador

Luis CÁCERES
Coordinador Nacional Sobre Cambios Climáticos
Ministerio del Ambiente
Edificio MAG Oficina 709,
Av. Eloy Alfaro N30-350 y
Av. Amazonas
Quito
Phone/s: (593-2) 250-8510
Fax: (593 -2) 250-8510 / 292-2747
E-mail/s: lcaceres@ambiente.gov.ec
caceressilva@netscape.net

Egypt

Ahmed AMIN
Director
Tebbing Institute for Metallurgical Studies
P.O. Box 109
Cairo
Phone/s: (202) 501-0170
Fax: (202) 504-0171
E-mail/s: iageli1@idsc.gov.eg
tims@idsc.net.eg

Fiji

Mahendra KUMAR
Associate Professor of Physics
School of Pure & Applied Sciences
University of the South Pacific
Private Mail Bag
Suva
Phone/s: (679) 321-2430
Fax: (679) 330-2548 / 8972
E-mail/s: kumar_m@usp.ac.fj
mahendk@hotmail.com

Gabon

Chrysanthe BOUSSAMBA
Project Co-ordinator
Climate change enabling activity
c/o UNDP
BP 2183, Libreville
Phone/s: (241) 73-7845
Fax: (241) 73-0148 / 4041
E-mail/s:
prozonone@internetgabon.com
pccgabon@inet.ga

Georgia

Marina SHVANGIRADZE
Executive Secretary
UNDP Project
Department of Hydrometeorology
Tbilisi
Phone/s: (995-32) 94-1580
Fax: (995-32) 94-1536
E-mail/s: mshvangiradze@caucasus.net

Germany

Lambert SCHNEIDER
Oeko-Institute e.V.
Novalisstrasse 10
10115 Berlin
Phone/s: (49-30) 2804-8674
Fax: (49-30) 2804-8688
E-mail/s: l.schneider@oeko.de

Ghana

Philip ACQUAH
Project Co-ordinator
Climate Change Enabling Activity
Environment Protection Agency
No. 4, 5th Link Road, Cantonments
P.O. Box 9715
Kotoka International Airport
Accra
Phone/s: (233-21) 77-7485 / 66-4697
Fax: (233-21) 66-2690
E-mail/s: pacquah333@yahoo.com

Iran (Islamic Republic of)

Mohammad SOLTANIEH
National Project Manager
Climate Change Office / Department of Environment
Environmental Research Center
Hemmat Expressway, Pardisan Park
P.O. Box 15875-5181
Tehran
Phone/s: (98-21) 826-4002
Fax: (98-21) 826-7994
E-mail/s: msoltanieh@kanoon.net
msoltanieh@sina.sharif.ac.ir

Kenya

Emily OJOO-MASSAWA
Project Coordinator
National Environment Secretariat
P.O. Box 67839
Nairobi
Phone/s: (254-2) 22-9261
(254-2) 21-0379 / 24-3088
Fax: (254-2) 21-0379 / 24-8851
E-mail/s: climate@nbnet.co.ke
emassawa@hotmail.com

Malaysia

Ah Kee CHAN
Director
Climate Division
Malaysian Meteorological Service
Jalan Sultan
46667 Petaling Jaya
Phone/s: (603) 7956-3225
Fax: (603) 7955-0964 / 7956-3621
E-mail/s: cak@kjc.gov.my
chanak@pd.jaring.my
chan_a_k@hotmail.com

Morocco

Rajae CHAFIL
National Co-ordinator
Ministry of Environment
36, ave Al Abtal Agdal
Rabat
Phone/s: (212-37) 77-2658 / 2635
Fax: (212-37) 77-2658 / 0875
E-mail/s: chafil1@hotmail.com
chafil1@caramail.com

Netherlands

Henk BOSCH
Advisor to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Dutch Government Support Group for Energy and Environment
IJsseldijk Noord 88
2935 BJ Ouderkerk a/d IJsel
Phone/s: (31-180) 68-7001 / 7002
Fax: (31-180) 68-7003
E-mail/s: Henk.Bosch@hccnet.nl

Nigeria

Anthony ADEGBULUGBE
Centre for Energy Research and Development
Obafemi Awolowo University Ife
Ife, Osun State
Phone/s: (234-1) 497-7845
Fax: (234-1) 497-6680
E-mail/s: heptagon@nova.net.ng
heptagonv@hotmail.com

Pakistan

Imran HABIB AHMAD
Section Officer (GEF/Climate Change)
Ministry of Environment, Local Government and Rural Development
Islamabad
Phone/s: (92-51) 225-4000
Fax: (92-51) 225-4000
E-mail/s: ihahmad@hotmail.com
imran@alumni.brandeis.edu

Panama

Rene LOPEZ
National Programme on Climate Change
UNDP - Global Environment Facility
P.O. Box 873372
Panama
Phone/s: (507) 317-0125 / 0053 / 0057
Fax: (507) 317-0127
E-mail/s: rene.lopez@pnccpanama.cc

Papua New Guinea

Gwendoline SISSIOU
Climate Change Coordinator
Greenhouse Unit
Office of Environment and Conservation
P.O. Box 6601 National Capital District
Port Moresby
Phone/s: (675) 323-4343
Fax: (675) 325-9192
E-mail/s: gsissiou@datec.net.pg
pngccap@datec.com.pg

Paraguay

Lilian PORTILLO
Directora
Programa de Cambio Climático
Secretaría del Ambiente
Madame Lunch No. 3500 casi Primer
Presidente
Asunción
Phone/s: (595-21) 61-5809
(595) 98145-4664
Fax: (595-21) 61-5809 / 5806 / 5807
E-mail/s: lilianportillo@hotmail.com
glgonzal@telesurf.com.pg
lportillo@seam.gov.py
pncc@seam.gov.pg

Philippines

Jose T. VILLARIN
Head
Climate Studies Division
Manila Observatory
P.O. Box 122-1144
1101 Quezon City
Phone/s: (63-2) 426-5921
Fax: (63-2) 426-6141
E-mail/s: jett@admu.edu.ph

Senegal

Isabelle NIANG-DIOP
Department of Geology,
Science and Technology Faculty
University C.A. Diop
Dakar-Fann
Phone/s: (221) 825-0736
Fax: (221) 824-6318
E-mail/s: isabelle@enda.sn

Slovakia

Ivan MOJIK
Director
Department of Air Protection
Ministry of the Environment
Námestie Ludovíta Stura 1
SL-812 35
Bratislava
Phone/s: (421-2) 5956-2220
Fax: (421-2) 5956-2662
E-mail/s: mojik.ivan@lifeenv.gov.sk

South Africa

Lauraine LOTTER
Executive Director
Chemical & Allied Industries
Association
15th Floor, Metal Box Centre
25 Owl Street
2092 Auckland Park
Phone/s: (27-11) 482-1671 to 1674
Fax: (27-11) 726-8310
E-mail/s: caia@iafrica.com
laurain@iafrica.com

Swaziland

Emmanuel Dumisani DLAMINI
National Focal Point for Climate Change
National Meteorological Services
Ministry of Public Works and Transport
P.O. Box 58
Mbabane
Phone/s: (268) 404-8859 / 5728
Fax: (268) 404-1530
E-mail/s: ed.dlamini@swazimet.gov.sz
weather@swazimet.gov.sz

Switzerland

Othmar SCHWANK
Managing Director
INFRAS Consulting Group for Policy
Analysis and Implementation
Gerechtigkeitsgasse 20
CH-8039 Zurich
Phone/s: (411) 205-9520
Fax: (411) 205-9599
E-mail/s: othmar.schwank@infras.ch

Thailand

Vute WANGWACHARAKUL
Assistant Professor
Faculty of Economics, Department of
Agricultural and Resource Economics
Kasetsart University
50 Paholyothin Rd. 10900
Bangkok
Phone/s: (66-2) 942-8649 ext. 121
(66-2) 942-8650/51 ext. 121
Fax: (66-2) 942-8047
E-mail/s: fecovww@ku.ac.th

Togo

Ayité-Lô AJAVON
Director
Atmospheric Chemistry Laboratory
FDS/Université du Benin
B.P. 1515, Lome
Phone/s: (228) 225-5094 / 226-9170
Fax: (228) 225-8595
E-mail/s: noajavon@tg.refer.org
sossiayite@hotmail.com

United Arab Emirates

Ahmed MAJID
Director
Petroleum Departm.nt
Ministry of Petroleum and
Mineral Resources
P.O. Box 59, Abu Dhabi
Phone/s: (971-2) 667-1999
Fax: (971-2) 666-5652 / 665-5717

Abdullah SHARIF
Deputy Director
Petroleum Department
Ministry of Petroleum and
Mineral Resources
P.O. Box 59, Abu Dhabi
Phone/s: (971-2) 667-1999
Fax: (971-2) 666-5652
E-mail/s: gbehzad.mopmr@mac.gov.ae

United States of America

Jack FITZGERALD
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20460
Phone/s: (1-202) 564-3523
Fax: (1-202) 565-2155
E-mail/s: fitzgerald.jack@epa.gov

Uruguay

Virginia SENA CIANCI
Climate Change Unit
National Environment Directorate
Rincon 422, Piso 3
11000 Montevideo
Phone/s: (598-2) 917-0222 / 0752
Fax: (598-2) 916-1895
E-mail/s: vsena@adinet.com.uy

ORGANIZATIONS

IPCC Inventory Task Force

Taka HIRAISHI
Co-Chair
IPCC Inventory Task Force Bureau
6-43-5, Shimoshakujii, Nerima-ku
Tokyo 177-0042
Japan
Phone/s: (81-468) 3904-3733
Fax: (81-468) 3904-3733
E-mail/s: hiraishi@iges.or.jp
taka-hiraishi@col.hi-ho.ne.jp

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development

Martin BERG
Global and Structural Policies Division
Environment Directorate
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
2 rue André Pascal
75775 Paris
France
Phone/s: (33-1) 4524-7924
Fax: (33-1) 4524-7876
E-mail/s: martin.berg@oecd.org